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TODOROV'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CLOSING SPEECH

AU272009 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 86 p 2

[Speech delivered by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, at the closing of the 20th Session of the Eighth National Assembly on 21 March in Sofia]

[Text] Comrades, National Assembly deputies,

The 20th session of the Eighth National Assembly is closing its work.

We adopted the Labor Code -- a document of exceptional importance, which represents a true labor constitution of our socialist state.

This Labor Code perfects labor relations. New legal guarantees have been adopted for the working man's self-implementation, for the further development of direct and representative democracy in economic and labor relations. The new code is of great and lasting importance for the implementation of the party's and the state's social policy, in the interest and for the benefit of all socialist working people. The Labor Code endows the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with even more expanded rights, and it is natural that on the basis of this code the working citizens are assuming new responsibilities as the creators of material and cultural benefits, as well as in their role as active participants in the organization and administrattion of social production, and in other social spheres.

The Labor Code we adopted is in full accordance with the decisions of the February and January plenums of the BCP Central Committee. In conformity with the objective needs, the two plenums mapped out a trend toward deep, strategically important, and qualitative changes at the basis and in the superstructure, as well as in mastering the supreme achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, and in production relations, as well as in the management system.

The common features uniting the decisions of the two plenums and the Labor Code consist of the fact that even broader opportunities are opening for the expansion of socialist democracy, for implementing equality and social justice on the basis of the quality and quantity of labor. The Labor Code will give new impulses to the workers class and to the agricultural workers, as well as to the people's intelligentsia in their struggle to build mature socialism.

Comrades, in conformity with the great tasks stemming from the decisions of the January and February plenums, the National Assembly has accomplished important structural and personnel changes in the Council of Ministers. The meaning of these changes is categorically to overcome the bureaucratic approach in the supreme executive and administration organ of state power and of its institutions, comprehensively to improve their style and methods of work, to better coordinate centralism with democracy, as well as to create the necessary conditions for the successful functioning and development of the self-governing organs.

The changes in the high level of economic and social administration must become the basis of and an incentive for innovation in all spheres of social life and management. It is necessary to build new structures, in a businesslike manner and without any delay, structures that are likely to operate in the end with a sense of responsibility.

The main factor is now to concentrate upon organization, order, and discipline. Everyone, wherever he works, everyone who is invested with the people's trust -- must work indefatigably and consistently exert his rights, as well as fulfill his responsibilities.

The changes in the higher level of administration will naturally be pursued at the level of okrugs and conurbation systems, as well as in the economic organizations. It is now necessary for the fresh breath of innovation to reach all economic trusts, brigades, and the individual working people.

Let us wish Comrade Georgi Atanasov, and the new ministers, as well as the whole government, good luck and successful work! (applause).

Comrades, the National Assembly unanimously adopted a declaration greeting the decision of the United Nations General Assembly that 1986 should be declared an International Year of Peace. With this act the People's Republic of Bulgaria confirms its deep adherence to the cause of peace, as well as its active policy aimed against the arms race and at the preventing the militarization of space, aimed at ensuring lasting peace on our planet. Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, unmistakably and constructively pointed out the path of rescue for mankind in his declaration of 15 January 1986.

The declaration adopted by the National Assembly is an expression of the Bulgarian people's ardent support for the Soviet program on liquidating all types of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century. May the 21st century be the first beginning of a new era in human civilization, free of nuclear, chemical, and space weapons. May it be a century of understanding and cooperation, a century of peaceful work, when people will devote their intellect, efforts, and energies to the benefit and happiness of mankind!

Comrades, National Assembly deputies, the Eighth National Assembly is approaching the end of its term. The State Council set the date of 8 June 1986 for elections to the Ninth National Assembly, for people's councils, mayors, people's councilors in the mayor's offices, and for jurors in the okrug and rayon courts of justice.

I have no intention of comprehensively assessing our work -- because the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress will give a political evaluation of parliament's activities. We, all of us, the deputies to the Eighth National Assembly have more or less contributed to a fruitful term of people's representation. A total of 52 bills were prepared, discussed, and adopted, which represents a further improvement of our socialist legislation in conformity with the changes that have occurred in social relations. Following the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress, the National Assembly, with its legislative activities, contributed considerably to the expansion and intensification of direct and representative, socialist democracy in all sectors of social life.

I will point out that the work of the permanent commissions has become more fruitful and more efficient, that they are increasingly assuming the characteristics of "miniparliaments." During the current term their meetings discussed over 300 important problems.

The control activities of the National Assembly and of the permanent commissions expanded. The ministers, the leading central administrations of the National Assembly, and the okrug people's councils chairmen reported on their activities, as a whole and in individual sectors, to the National Assembly and to the permanent commissions. The deputies actively participated in the sessions of the National Assembly and in the meetings of these permanent commissions.

I would like to express my gratitude to all of you, through whose collective efforts we achieved good results during the eighth term of the National Assembly. I wish you new successes in your work in the service of the people! (applause).

I declare the 20th session of the Eighth National Assembly closed!

KHRANOV COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV'S 29 MAR TV ADDRESS

AU301710 Sofia BTA in English 1645 GMT 30 Mar 86

["Time Is Running Out! -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 30 (BTA political observer Nencho Khranov) -- Time is running out! This expression of urgent cocern is running through Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television. Time is running out, because if we miss this chance to reach an agreement on a comprehensive nuclear test ban, the arms race will go on into a new, even more fateful stage. Time is running out, because all prerequisites are available to make this first big step towards the historic goal: to get rid of nuclear armaments. Both the political and the technical conditions are there.

The political prerequisites were created by the numerous and insistent proposals. The Soviet Union on a suspension of all nuclear tests. [sentence as received] The unilateral moratorium, declared eight months ago on the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, has set the example. The Soviet Union's decision to extend the moratorium after March 31, 1986 until the first U.S. nuclear blast has come as a manifestation of a heightened sense of political responsibility and a good will for an agreement.

There are no technical obstacles, either, particularly in respect to the verification issue, of which Washington is trying to make political capital. Moscow has expressed its readiness to discuss these questions at bilateral, trilateral (with the participation of the United Kingdom), and multilateral talks.

Where's the rub? Why not take the steps so badly needed to solve this problem in harmony with the desires of the entire international community? The rub is in the demonstrative, arrogant disregard of the U.S. for the aspirations of millions of people to build a world without wars and weapons. The rub is in Washington's policy which banks on strength and dictate in international relations.

As is known, the Geneva summit between the leaders of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. has raised hopes and expectations for concrete moves toward stabilizing international security. The joint statement in Geneva proclaimed the major principles that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, that neither side would seek to achieve military superiority.

And yet, Washington would not even budge to translate these principles into reality. Some political observers rightly speak of the U.S. steering clearly off the course mapped out in Geneva. The most graphic example in this respect is its shunning a solution to such a burning issue as the comprehensive nuclear test ban. And this evasion is linked to the unreachable goal to achieve military superiority, to develop ever more powerful and destructive agents of warfare, to realize the "star wars" programme.

Recently, there has been much speculation in the West about the prospective meeting between Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan. But these meetings, agreed upon in principle in Geneva, are supposed to be conductive to the mainpoint: to drive away the ghost of nuclear annihilation. The time for getting acquainted and for general agreements in principle has gone. What is needed now are concrete agreements to cut the nuclear spiral, and that is what the future Soviet-American summits should seek to reach.

Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on Soviet television testifies to the firm commitment of the Soviet Union to do everything for the maintenance and strengthening of peace. It gives one more chance to the American side to join in the efforts towards ending the nuclear tests. The Soviet leader's proposal on a new meeting with the U.S. president in some European capital is well-meaning and concrete. It is prompted by the desire to work out and sign a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty. And if this is realized, it will undoubtedly trigger off a chain reaction of other nuclear arms control moves.

The latest Soviet initiatives have an immense political significance. They are inseparably linked with the great realistic programme on the elimination of nuclear weapons, contained in the statement of January 15 this year and reaffirmed and elaborated at the 27th Congress of the CPSU. The ball is now in the court of the U.S. ruling circles. The chance should not be missed. That is what people of goodwill expect all over the world.

'DECLARATION' ISSUED ON ANTONOV TRIAL VERDICT

AU291505 Sofia BTA in English 1229 GMT 29 Mar 86

["Declaration" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 29 (BTA) -- The Bulgarian public has received with satisfaction the news that the trial for the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II has ended in the acquittal of Sergey Antonov, Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyo Vasilev. It is a satisfaction to learn that after three and a half years in which he has been denied the supreme human right -- the right to freedom -- an innocent Bulgarian was finally acquitted and released.

Neither the preliminary inquiry, nor the court proceedings have been able to produce even a shred of evidence to prove a Bulgarian involvement in the attempt committed on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church on May 13, 1981. There are no such proofs, nor can there be any. The accusations against Bulgaria have been and still are a malicious slander. That was also confirmed by the verdict of acquittal which the Rome court passed on the Bulgarian citizens.

This verdict is an admission that the Bulgarians have had nothing to do with the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, something which the Bulgarian side has been officially and categorically stating and upholding from the very outset and through all the stages of the campaign of vilification.

This fact that the court, too, did not support the existence of a "Bulgarian connection," comes as yet another categorical confirmation of the fact that it existed solely in the writings of professional anti-communists, disinformants, political provocatuers and experts in subversion and psychological warfare. The court has practically supplied the international community with further evidence that the accusations against Bulgaria are based on a pre-designed and pre-arranged scenario and on the slanders of a manipulated criminal.

It is from the courtroom that the latest in a series of proofs has come to testify that the "Antonov case" is a political provocation framed up from beginning to end.

The Bulgarian and the international public, who closely followed the whole course of the proceedings, had every right to expect that the three Bulgarians would be acquitted on the grounds of their absolute innocence. And yet, the judicial panel resorted to the "acquittal for want of proof" formula. The court has failed to overcome its political prejudice and the pressure from the quarters in interest and to pass the only fair judgement by finding the three Bulgarian nationals unconditionally and fully not guilty! In this particular case the wording "acquittal for insufficient evidence," which is illogical and exists in Italian law alone, is an attempt to save the face of the Italian judiciary and to justify its procedures in this trial despite the lack of any damning evidence against the slandered Bulgarians.

Throughout the judicial proceeding, a number of features have appeared in the Western press seeking to fan up a campaign of anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist slanders. They have been trying to hamper the establishment of the truth and to mislead the Italian and the world public by hook or by crook. These directed and coordinated efforts have put a very serious obstacle to justice taking the upper hand.

Under the circumstances, the triumph of the truth about the innocence of the three Bulgarian nationals owes much to the active stance taken up by the Bulgarian public as well as by millions of progressive people in the world, by prestigious international organisations, by political functionaries and parliamentarians, by many public figures and intellectuals. With their objective and realistic position, they have contributed substantially so that the truth could be realized and the political provocation exposed.

Sergey Antonov defence committees have been set up in dozens of countries. The world press has carried thousands of features refuting the anti-Bulgarian slanders. Tens of thousands of protest letters have been sent to various Italian institutions.

The verdict of acquittal brings the "Antonov case" to its logical end. An abortive attempt has been made to besmear a socialist country at any cost, to discredit the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the eyes of the international community, to undermine the confidence among the peoples, to complicate East-West relations. Imperialism has suffered a defeat in yet another instance of its ideological subversion. What matters now is that everybody should become aware of its lessons.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 17TH CPCZ CONGRESS

27 March Proceedings

LD281428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Debate on the congress documents ended a short while ago at the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague today. This morning's session was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Josef Haman, chairman of the Credentials Commission, said that congress delegates represent more than 1.545 million and almost 130,000 candidate members of the CPCZ. He stated that the congress had been convened duly in accordance with party statutes and had formed a quorum.

The first to speak in the debate was Vaclav Sipek, leading secretary of the North Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee. He praised the overcoming of past shortcomings, such as a considerable number of breakdowns of mining equipment, capital investment projects failing to meet completion dates, of the worsening of the environment. He stressed that thanks to the effort of the working people of North Bohemia and the support by the party and state authorities, the tasks set by the 16th CPCZ Congress and the Seventh 5-Year Plan had not only been fulfilled but also exceeded.

Marie Kabrhelova, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, stated that the position of women in society had been strengthened and that their share in the development of the national economy has also increased. She paid tribute to the contribute made by our women in the struggle for world peace and their support to Soviet peace initiatives.

Jan Kozak, national artist, chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak Writers, spoke about the task facing literature in educating man in the period ofscientific and technological development.

The first to speak after the break was Frantisek Slanina, director of the technical Research and production unit of the Research Institute of Mechanization and Automation in Nove Meste nad Vahom. He recalled the literal transformation of the Research Institute within the past few years, during which a transition had been made from the production of large dimension machines to microcomponents. The transition had not been simple. It required a change in the thinking of leading officials, designers and manual workers. The program for cadre training worked out is a guarantee that the Regarding search Instiure of Mechanization and Automation will contribute to the fulfillment of the demanding tasks facing the Czechoslovak electronic and electrical engineering industry in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Vilma Prochazkova, headmistress of a basic school in Mlada Boleslav, spoke about how to eliminate a trend to mediocrity from schools. A teacher who is at one in his words and deeds must be in the forefront of this struggle.

Afterward, representatives of other political parties associated with the National Front tool the floor to convey greetings to the 17th CPCZ Congress. Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, praised the highly humane conditions in which citizens of our socialist society live and work.

Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, stressed that members of this party support both our and Soviet peace policy. They, too, are conscious of the fact that we are waging a common struggle for peace by honest, quality work. Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party, voiced the conviction that the 17th CPCZ Congress will be a milestone in the life of our society and that it will contribute to improving the well-being of all citizens. Jozef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival party, stated that party members are fully involved in discharging the tasks of scientific and technological development as discussed at the congress.

Alois Indra, who presided over the session, thanked the representatives of the National Front political parties for their speeches.

Credentials Commission Report

LD281157 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] A report of the Credentials Commission of the 17th CPZ Congress was delivered during today's congress deliberations by its chairman, Comrade Josef Haman. The commission noted that the congress was convened in accordance with Article 29 of the CPCZ Statutes Comrade Haman went on to say.

[Begin recording] The deliberations of the congress were prepared with intense activity by the entire party. The course of the annual member meetings, party conferences, as well as the CPSL Congress confirmed the identity of views both on assessing the results of the past period and on the tasks we face. They expressed full support for the Draft Main Guidelines of Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for 1986-90 and prospects up to the year 2000, as well as the Draft amendments to the CPCZ statutes. The deliberations of party meetings and conferences were marked by realism, a principled and critical manner, as well as determination to implement the tasks which will be set out by the 17th congress.

Characteristic for their course was strict adherence to the statutes of the party implementation of inner-party democracy, and high demands on communists' qualities, work and behavior. The fact that in this atmosphere of high activity, high principles and requirements of unity of words and deeds, and high moral criteria the election at all levels of Party construction was taking place, including the election of delegates to the 17th congress, became an important prerequisite for its successful work. Significant examples for the activity of our party were set out by the deliberations and conclusions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which convincingly and deeply analyzed the character and specifity of the period in which we are living, and set out the strategies and tactics for the struggle against imperialism, for implementing the aims of building socialism and communism, and for safeguarding lasting peace in the world. The documents adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress are, for our party too, an exceptionally significant inpetus and inspiration for the solution of efficient paths of further development of our society. [end recording]

Comrade Josef Haman went on say that the regional and city conferences in Prague and Bratislava elected 1,545 delegates by full vote, and 26 delegates following consultations according to the approved key. Over two thirds of the delegates are taking part in congress for the first time. Following the 16th congress, the party has been strengthened, both in its numbers and quality, the class character of its ranks deepened, the share of young communists increased, and the political ideological and educational level of party members improved.

This is also reflected in the composition of the delegates, representing all the classes and social groups of our socialist society. From the overall numbers of the delegates to the congress, there are 37.4 percent workers, and 8.3 percent members of united agricultural cooperatives. As we further noted in the report of the Credentials Commission, among the delegates with full voice are 410 women, which is 26.5 percent. Young people up to the age of 35 constitute 16.3 percent of delegates. Among the delegates and guests to the congress are 64 meritorious party veterans. Out of the overall number of delegates with full voice are 69.9 percent of delegates of Czech nationality, 25.8 percent of Slovak nationality. Represented are also other nationalities living on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

The Credentials Commission, Comrade Haman said in conclusion, notes that in electing delegates, the statutes of the party are fully respected. The commission declared the 17th CPCZ Congress as being capable of making decisions. The congress voiced full agreement with the report.

Kucera 27 March Address

LD281408 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Speech by Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, at 27 March session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague -- recorded]

[Text] Allow me to convey to the 17th CPCZ Congress sincere and hearty greetings from the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, its officials and members. The 17th CPCZ Congress, the experienced leading force in our society, which has been serving the people, our homeland and progress for 65 years, is exceptionally important. It is formulating the tasks of the development of our socialist society not only for the coming 5-year period, but right up to the end of this century. The congress proceedings were prepared, as has become the tradition of the CPCZ, with the involvement of the broad strata of our people. Our public has been informed of the basic issues of our future development, and it has taken part in the process of the prep-rations with its suggestions and viewpoints, especially in the discussions on the main directions for the development of our society in the coming 5-year period and up to the year 2000.

The members of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party have also adopted their viewpoint on these matters. They welcomed the program for the economic and social development of our country as a prospect which corresponds fully to the vital interests of the people and of both our nations. They have also expressed their suggestion and points of view. At the same time they have realized the need for even more active and purposeful work aimed at putting into effect the objectives which have been set. We will support with all our strength, in particular, the drive for speeding up economic development, for applying scientific and technical progress more quickly and purposefully, and for mobilizing all the human resources of our national economy.

I wish to assure you that our members will provide every support for this drive not only through their words, but also through their practical actions. Evidence of this is the pledges which they have taken at their workplaces, and the pledges taken by our local bodies directed at fulfilling the election programs of the National Front. We appreciate the recognition given to our work from the congress rostrum. We will respond to it with even more strenuous work.

We are fully aware that the past years have produced a series of important achievements for our country,and that the social guarantees of our citizens have been strengthened. These are evidence of the fact that socialism has solved the fundamental issues of the life of our nations. It is in socialist society that the best democratic, revolutionary and humanitarian traditions of our history have flourished.

If we wish to go forward, however, it is essential to do away with everything that hinders our progress. The 17th CPCZ Congress proceedings have discussed these matters in a very frank, critical and exacting spirit. The proceedings appeal to everyone who wishes for progress for his country and further advancement in building socialist society. In order to achieve these goals it is vital to preserve peace. That is why we welcomed with such great understanding the ambitious peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are testimony to its principled peace-loving policy, to its tireless efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament, to prevent the militarization of space, for peace and security in the world. We support these proposals because they express the most humanitarian essence of socialsm, and because their aim is to ensure the security of our country, too. Our country's freedom and independence, and its socialist development are guaranteed by the alliance and unbreakable friendship with the Soviet Union.

Comrades, the conclusions of the 17th CPSU congress, which have been formulated with the wide involvement of our people, represent for the whole of the National Front, and therefore also for the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, a stimulus to even more strenuous and exacting work. We are also devoting the preparations for our party's ninth national conference to working for the development of society as a whole, in the knowledge that these objectives serve the welfare of our people, the prosperity of the our socialist homeland, and the consolidation of peace. We will exert every effort to make the most effective contribution to their implementation. [applause]

Drafting Commission Report

LD281554 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0905 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Report read by Milos Jakes, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the CPCZ Drafting Commission, on results of the work of the Drafting Commission, at final session of the 17th CPCZ Congress in Prague, with interjections by session chairman Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidum -- live]

[Text] [Session Chairman Strougal] I thank Comrade Husak for delivering the report on the first session of the party's Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Commission.

We will now proceed to discuss the draft of the resolution. I ask the chairman of the Drafting Commission, Comrades Jakes, to give us a report on the results of the work of the commission. Place in front of you the relevant drafts of the resolutions which were submitted to you yesterday.

[Jakes] Esteemed comrade delegates, esteemed guests! The Drafting Commission elected by the 17th CPSU Congress approached its work in accord with the procedural order of the congress. It met three times. In its activity it proceeded from the Political Report of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; from the documents submitted to the congress; and from the debate, comments and suggestions put forward by delegates. The Drafting Commission recommends that the 17th party congress adopt resolutions on the main congress documents, comments and requests concerning internal party issues and members matters which had been sent to the congress, and on reports honoring pledges, letters of greetings and new pledges. The Drafting Commission received 11 comments on the draft resolutions from six delegates. It examined them and discussed them with those who proposed them. The amended draft of the resolutions has been submitted to you.

Comrades! The draft of the resolution on the Political Report of the Central Committee to the 17th CPSU Congress proceeds from the premise that this report, along with the written report of the party's Central Committee, comprehensively analyzes the results of the past period, characterizes objectively the attained degree of the development of our socialist society, critically exposes basic problems and shows ways of resolving them. Utilizing the rich experiences of the CPSU, in particular of its 27th congress, it firms up the policy line of building advanced socialism adopted by the 14th party congress and worked out further by the ensuing congresses.

It sets the task to accelerate social and economic development and the main aspects of our internal policy aimed at the further growth of the living standard of the working people, reinforcing their social guarantees, and the principal orientation of the foreign policy aimed at maintaining and strengthening world peace. In view of the fact that the Political Report, delivered by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has been accepted with approval and received full support in broad debate at the congress, the Drafting Commission recommends approval of this report as a binding political line for the next period of building advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia. At the same time it recommends approval of the written report of the party's Central Committee on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th congress. At the same time it is submitting a proposal that the congress instruct all party bodies, organizations, communists working in state, economic and social bodies, organizations and institutions to carry out consistently the political line set by the 17th CPSU Congress in all areas of the life of our society.

In the debate on the Political Report, delegates of the 17th congress voiced a number of proposals and comments which develop further the tasks contained in it. We therefore recommend to instruct the Central Committee to make use of the proposals and comments from the debate at the congress in its future activity.

[Strougal] Comrade Delegates! You have heard the proposal of the Drafting Commission on the first item on our agenda. The draft of the resolution is contained on the first page in the overall summary of the resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. We are thus to vote on the resolution on the Political Report of the Central Committee, which naturally contains those questions about which Comrade Jakes spoke, including a written report and including the elaboration and application of comments made.

I ask, does anyone have any question or comments to this resolution on the Political Report? No one. Let us therefore take the vote. Who is in agreement with this resolution? Thank you. Is anyone against? No one. Has anyone abstained? No one. The draft of the resolution on the Political Report of the party's Central Committee to the 17th congress has been approved.

[Jakes] The drafting commission furthermore recommends that the congress approve the report on the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ delivered by its chairman, Comrade Jaroslav Hajn.

[Strougal] Comrade delegates! The second page of this summary of the documents and resolutions contains the specific draft of the resolution as proposed by Comrade Jakes.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft? No. We will therefore take a vote. Who is in favor? Thank you. Who is against? Who has abstained? No one. The resolution on the report on the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission is thus approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! Another important document which was submitted to the congress for discussion is the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR fro the Period of 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000, on which the report was delivered by Comrade Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee and federal prime minister. This document was drawn up on the basis of a profound analysis of the socioeconomic processes taking place in our society since the 14th CPCZ Congress and experiences acquired in the implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It expresses the need to accelerate the dynamism of the economic and social development of society by way of the overall intensification of the national economy, development of scientific and technological progress and international cooperation with the CEMA countries in the interest of ensuring the growth of the living standards of our people. It directs the attention of communists and all working people to key tasks of tapping all reserves and possibilities, and sets both relevantly and realistically what we want to achieve.

For this reason it has met with the understanding of the overwhelming majority of our people in the pre-congress discussion and with the full support of district and regional conferences, the CPSL Congress, as well as of the organizations of the National Front. Endorsements have also been expressed in numerous letters received from citizens. Overall party bodies and the 17th congress received almost 12,000 specific proposals and comments, which testifies to the active attitude of the working people. Out of these more than 10,000 were received through internal party channels, out of which 60 percent came from party bodies and organizations, 18 percent from work teams and 22 percent from individuals. Bodies of the social organizations and political parties associated in the National Front submitted 310 proposals and comments. Central authorities, institutions of higher learning, scientific and research institutes and workplaces were given 291 proposals and comments on the draft of the Main Guidelines; 810 standpoints from individual citizens containing 70 proposals were conveyed through central communication media. All these standpoints and proposals support and develop further the tasks this document has set out.

Out of the entire number of all comments received, different views on the future socioeconomic development of our country were expressed in 16 instances.

The greatest number of proposals and comments concerned the ensuring and implementation of the tasks arising from the Main Guidelines. They were directed in the overwhelming majority on the resolution of specific problems in enterprises, plants and localities. In the proposals and comments submitted to the Central Committee, the greatest attention was devoted above all to the problem concerning the raising of the standard of planning and management of the national economy, in particular, reducing excessive administration. Furthermore, the problem of the living standards, in particular questions concerning pensions, price and housing policy, the development of industry, especially engineering, and the application of scientific and technological progress, were discussed.

Many of the comments were used to finalize the draft of the Main Guidelines and to making it more specific. Overall, 96 modifications were made. Other comments were submitted to the relevant central and territorial authorities to utilize them in their activity in finalizing the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. The relevant departments of the party's Central Committee will monitor how the proposals and comments have been used.

Fifteen letters concerning the Main Guidelines were sent directly to the congress, containing 25 proposals and comments. These proposals will be also handed to the central authorities to be used in finalizing the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

In the congress debate full agreement was voiced with the draft of the Main Guidelines. The Drafting Commission received eight comments from delegates, which develop, specify and make more precise the set targets and tasks. The Drafting Commission discussed them with the individual comrades. We therefore recommend that the congress approve the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the CSSR for the Period of 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000 in the text submitted to the 17th congress. At the same time we propose that the congress instruct the party's Central Committee to ensure that the federal government finalizes in the course of the first half of 1986, in line with this document, the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan and submits in the second half of this year a draft bill on the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the CSSR Federal Assembly. At the same time we recommend that the 17th congress stress in the resolution the implementation of the Eighth 5-Year Plan as a prime political task of all party bodies organizations and communists working in state, economic and social bodies and organizations, that this requires the mobilization of machines and reserves, the development of creative initiative of the working people, the strengthening of discipline and order, and increased effort by the whole party and the whole people.

[Strougal] Comrade delegates! The Drafting Commission has given reasons why we should approve the draft contained on the third page of the summary of the documents and resolutions, which means the draft of the resolution of the 17th congress on the Main Guidelines.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will now take a vote. Who is in favor? Thank you. Who has abstained? No one. Who is against? No one. The draft of the resolution on the Main Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development for the Period 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000 has been approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! In view of the attained level of the development of the party and society, taking into account the qualitatively new tasks the party has to tackle, the need has been shown to specify more accurately and augment the party's statutes so that they would express as fully as possible the requirements placed on party bodies, organizations and communists in building an advanced socialist society. For this reason the Central Committee submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress for discussion the draft amendment to the CPCZ statutes, which had been augmented and amended last by the 14th congress in 1971. The draft amendments were prepared with the active participation of district and regional party committees, the CPSL Central Committee and a broad group of party activists. The party's Central Committee received 1,474 standpoints, proposals and comments. On their basis changes have been made in the opening section and 54 provisions of the statutes. Other proposals received will be utilized in party work.

During the congress the Drafting Commission received two proposals from delegates to clarify further some provisions. They were discussed with the comrades who proposed them.

The Drafting Commission therefore recommends that the congress approve the draft amendments to the CPCZ statutes in the form of the text submitted to the 17th congress, and to instruct party bodies and organizations to ensure that all members and candidate members assimilate the party statutes and guide themselves by them, that they apply them comprehensively, improve the quality of internal party life, ensure the growth of party organizations' capability to take actions and strengthen their influence in the implementation of the tasks of the development of society in line with them.

[Strougal] Comrade delegates! Page 4 contains the draft of the resolution on the draft amendment of the CPCZ party statutes. I will now ask, after the explanation submitted by Comrade Jakes, are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will therefore take a vote. Who is for it? Thank you. who has abstained? No one. Who is against it? No one. The draft of the resolution on the amendment of the CPCZ statutes has been approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! Since the convening of the 17th congress as well as in its meetings, requests were coming from former party members to reexamine the reason for the termination of their membership, and from members against whom the party had taken lesser disciplinary measures. Overall 130 were received, out of which there were 80 requests by former party members, who requested the reexamination of the conclusions adopted against them during the exchange of party membership cards following the crisis period. These questions had been closed at the 15th party congress, which had at the same time formulated the party's attitude to former members. The congress furthermore received 13 letters from party organizations and individuals on other internal party matters. The Drafting Commission recommends that the congress instruct the party's Central Committee to examine and deal with the comments and request in line with the party statutes.

[Strougal] Thank you. Comrade delegates, the resolution formulated on the relevant question, the draft of the resolution on the comments and requests concerning internal party questions and membership matters submitted to the 17th congress is on page 5. The congress is to take a decision on them in line with the statutes.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will take a vote. Who is for it? Thank you. Who is against it? No one. Who has abstained? No one. The draft of the resolution on the membership matters submitted to the 17th congress has been approved.

[Jakes] Comrades! The entire preparation of our congress has been linked with the development of broad initiative and activity of the working people in honor of the 17th congress and the 65th anniversary of our party. There came into being the initiative and a whole number of other creative deeds. The deliberation of the congress has been in the forefront of the interest of the whole country. This has been manifested also in the fact that 578 delegates have come to the congress as of today, in order made reports on teh fulfillment of their pledges and on making new ones. The congress has received 4,628 letters and telexes about the fulfillment of the tasks declared in its honor. They contain a large number of new valuable pledges from working teams from all areas of our life. They are aimed above all on the fulfillment of those tasks that have been set at the congress as key ones. Their fulfillment will make a significant contribuiton also to the fulfillment of the state plan for this year.

The Drafting Commission recommends that the 17th congress pay tribute to this broad working and political initiative by the working people as an expression of great confidence in the CPCZ and committed support to its policy.

[Strougal] Comrade Delegates! You have the draft of the resolution on these matters on page 6: on reports honoring pledges, letters of greetings and pledges conveyed to the 17th congress.

Are there any questions or comments on this draft of the resolution? No. We will vote. Who is in favor? Thank you. Who is against? No one. Who has abstained? No one. The draft of the resolution on the repo ts honoring pledges, letters of greetings and pledges sent to the 17th congress has been approved.

[Jakes] Thank you on behalf of all of us delegates, on behalf of the working presidium to the Drafting Commission for the work done by preparing the drafts of the resolutions well. [applause]

CPCZ Congress Resolution

LD282059 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] We now acquaint you with the resolution of the 17th CPCZ congress.

The resolution states:

The congress adopted the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the Political Report of the party Central Committee to the 17th congress. In this resolution it approves this report delivered by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, as the binding political course for the next period of building an advanced socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

It further approved the written report by the CPCZ Central Committee on the implementation of the conclusions of the 16th party congress. It instructs the party Central Committee to make use of the suggestions and comments submitted in the discussion at the congress in its further work, and it instructs all party bodies, organizations, communists in state, economic and social bodies, organizations and institutions, to implement consistently the political strategy set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of the life of our society.

The congress further approved a resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the report on the activity of the party Central Committee and Auditing Commission in which it approves the report delivered by Jaroslav Hajn, the commission's chairman.

The 17th CPCZ Congress further approved a resolution of the 17th party congress on the Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90 and the Outlook to the year 2000.

The 17th party congress heard and assessed the report on the Main Directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia, delivered by Lubomir Strougal, member of the party Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, and discussed the draft document: The Main Directions of the Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the Period 1986-90 and the Outlook up to the Year 2000, elaborated on the basis of the suggestions and comments of the pre-congress discussion. It notes that this document corresponds in full to the requirements of party policy for speeding up the rate of economic and social development of society by the all-round intensiification of our national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress and international cooperation with the CEMA countries to ensure an increase in the living standard of the people.

The 17th CPCZ Congress approves the main directions of Economic and Social Development of Czechoslovakia for the period 1986-90 and the Outlook to the Year 2000.

It instructs the party Central Committee to ensure that during the first half of the year, the federal government elaborates, in keeping with this document, a draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and during the second half of the year, that is submits the draft of the Eighth 5-Year Plan to the Federal Assembly.

The 17th party congress deems the fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan an the primary political task of all party bodies and organizations, and of communists who work in the state, economic and social bodies and organizations. To this end all resources must be mobilized, all reserves must be used, the creative initiative of the working people must stepped up, and discipline and order must be strengthened. It expresses the firm conviction that the whole party and people will make increased efforts to bring about the successful fulfillment of the plan for this year and for the Eighth 5-Year Plan, and the fulfillment of the long-term targets up to the year 2000.

The congress further approved the resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the draft amended statutes of the CPCZ.

The 17th party congress discussed the draft amended party statutes, based on the concurring viewpoints of the party conferences and the CPSL Congress. It notes that the suggested amendments take into account the level of development of the party and society already attained, and the qualitatively new tasks and needs of the coming period. The amendments create the essential conditions for strengthening the leading role of the party and for improving its style of work; they express the banguard role of communists, and they increase the part played by the primary party organizations in implementing the strategic courxe of speeding up the social and economic development of our society.

The 17th party congress approves the suggested amendments to the CPCZ statutes. It instructs all party bodies and organizations to ensure that all members and candidates adopt the party statutes and conduct themselves in accordance their provisions, and it instructs them to implement the party statutes in a comphehensive way and, in accordance with the statutes, to improve internal party life, ensure an increase in the party organization's action-readiness, and strengthen their effect on the implementation of the tasks of social development.

The congress further approved a resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the comments and requests relating to internal party matters and to membership matters, submitted to the 17th CPCZ Congress. The 17th congress has received comments and requests relating to internal party matters and membership matters. It instructs the party Central Committee to assess and deal with these comments and requests in keeping with the CPCZ statutes.

The congress also approved a resolution of the 17th CPCZ Congress on the official reports, letters of greetings, and pledges sent to the 17th party congress.

The proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress and all its preparations took place in an atmosphere of exceptional political commitment and working initiative of the citizens and organizations affiliated to the Czechoslovak National Front. The congress highly values this active support for party policy, and the confidence of the broad strata of the working people in the CPCZ.

The congress expresses comradely thanks for the letters and official reports on the fulfillment of tasks, and for the new socialist pledges in all spheres of social life taken in honor of the congress and of the 65th anniversary of the founding of the CPCZ.

HUSAK RECEIVES CONGRESS DELEGATION LEADERS

LD261513 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] During the break at the 17th CPSU Congress a number of important meetings took place at the Palace of Culture:

Comrade Gustav Husak met with heads of delegations of fraternal parties of socialist countries who are attending the 17th congress: Comrade Karoly Nemeth head of the MSZMP delegation; Tadeusz Porebski, head of the PZPR delegation; Werner Felfe, head of the SED delegation; and Stanko Todorov, head of the BCP delegation.

Comrade Husak asked delegations to convey comradely greetings of the Central Committee of our party to fraternal parties and nations of their countries. He assured them of the determination of Czechoslovak Communists and all our working people to do everything for the implementation of common goals.

The guests paid a high tribute to the proceedings so far, the businesslike character, openness of the congress deliberations and expressed conviction that the implementation of its conclusions would be an important contribution to the development of the all-round cooperation of socialist countries.

Talks With Sukrija

LD261625 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1505 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Prague, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Czechsolovak party and state leader Gustav Husak and member of the collective leadership of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Ali Sukrija today stated satisfaction with the successful development of overall relations between the two countries.

Gustav Husak today received Ali Sukrija, who heads the LCY delegation to the current 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. During the meeting, Husak stated that the successful cooperation between the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the LCY was in the interest of the peoples of the two countries, and in keeping with the traditional friendship between them.

27 March Meetings

LD271831 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in the course of this morning's session of the 17th CPCZ Congress, met heads of other delegations from fraternal parties of socialist countries: Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission, and deputy chairman of the State Council; Demchigiyn Molomjamts, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; and Do Muoi, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

In the course of these meetings satisfaction was expressed about the high standard of mutual relations and prospects for the further development of all-round cooperation. The guests gave information on topical questions of building socialism in the fraternal countries. They paid tribute to the proceedings of the 17th CPCZ Congress so far, and stressed its importance for strengthening the cohesion of countries in the socialist community and for the cause of peace and progress in the world. A comradely and friendly atmosphere characterized the meetings.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NICARAGUA'S LUIS CARRION

LD262022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Mar 86

[TExt] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, today received a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front headed by Luis Carrion, commander of the revolution and member of the front's National Directorate, who are att ding the 17th CPCZ congress.

In a cordial and comradely conversation Lubomir Strougal expressed full support for the struggle of the Nicaraguan people's right to free and independent development and the resolve of Czechoslovakia to further strengthen and deepen cooperation between the two countries and parties. The representatives of the two parties condemned the policy of reactionary circles in the United States aimed at destabilizing the situation in Central America, the Middle East, and in other parts of the world and expressed full support for the peace program of the Soviet Union, which is a guarantee of the happy future of mankind.

BILAK RECEIVES CONGRESS PARTY DELEGATIONS

LD271215 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, today received further party delegations which are attending the 17th CPCZ Congress, including the delegation of the Ethiopian Workers Party [WPE], headed by Fikre Selassie Wodgeres, member of the WPE Politburo; the Iraqi Communist Party headed by First Secretary 'Aziz Muhammad; the Communist Part of the People's of Spain, headed by General Secretary Ignacio Gallego; the Panhellenic Socialist Movement headed by Eugenie Karavelli, member of the Executive Committee of the party's Central Committee; the Zambian delegation headed by Alex Gaudo Shapi, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party; and the delegation of the Socialist Party of Japan, headed by Takako Doi, deputy chairwomen of the party. In the course of the discussions, which took part in a comradely and cordial atmosphere, Vasil Bilak expressed the appreciation of the CPCZ leadership for the participation of the delegations at the party's congress and noted the resolve of our party and all Czechoslovak people to further deepen and strengthen cooperation of our parties in the common struggle to avert the threat of a nuclear war and to achieve peace and social progress in the world.

Meets Angolan, Syrian Heads

LD271844 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today met foreign delegations which are taking part in the 17th CPCZ Congress, namely the delegation from the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Party of Labor, headed by Antonio Jacinto Martins, candidate member of the Central Committee Political Bureau; and the delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, headed by (Tawfiq Salhah), member of its Regional Command.

Comrade Vasil Bilak thanked the delegations for their participation in the congress and expressed support for the implementation of their party programs, improved living conditions for working people, as well as the development of all society, and the struggle against the policy of imperialism which is aimed against the sovereignty and independence of their countries. The foreign guests conveyed to the CPCZ leadership their wish to successfully fulfill the conclusions which will be adopted at the 17th party congress.

HUSAK, SOLOMENTSEV REMARKS TO CONGRESS GUESTS

LD281438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] At the end of the 17th CPCZ Congress, the newly elected party Central Committee held a friendly meeting with foreign guests of the congress at Prague Castle.

Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the newly elected party Central Committee and Central Control and Auditing Commission greeted the foreign guests. He said that they themselves had been able to see the creative and demanding, critical and self-critical spirit of deliberations of the highest forum of Czechoslovak Communists. They could see with what responsibility the CPCZ approaches the balance-sheet of the work done, and the setting of a program of the further building of an advanced socialist society. Comrade Gustav Husak said that Czechoslovak Communists are quite determined to do everything to achieve the set goals. They consider this to be their top duty toward the people of our country and toward the international revolutionary movement, their patriotic and internationalist duty.

He also thanked the foreign guests for expressing solidarity, support and respect for the CPCZ and Czechoslovak people. Comrade Gustav Husak assured them that our party, our people, would do everything to contribute as much as possible to the strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and solidarity of the international communist and workers movement, and cooperation of all revolutionary, socialist, democratic, and progressive forces. We consider this to be, Comrade Gustav Husak stressed, necessary to fulfill the most important tasks of the present -- the prevention of the threat of war and preservation of peace.

The head of the CPSU delegation, Mikhail Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, delivered a greeting address at the friendly meeting. He thanked the CPCZ Central Committee for the invitation to the 17th congress and for the comradely attention and hospitality. He said that all followed with great interest the work of the highest forum of Czechoslovak communists. He said that the 17th congress is an important landmark in the history of our country. It is, no doubt, a powerful impulse for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the entire process of the building of socialism in fraternal Czechoslovakia.

By the entire essence and direction of the conclusions, by the fruitful and demanding character of the discussion, the congress has shown clearly that the party of Czechoslovak Communists knows a no more important and significant matter than the interests of the working man, the welfare of the population.

We note with a special satisfaction, Comrade Solomentsev went on to say, that from the congress rostrum we heard the determination of the CPCZ to continue to act in the spirit of proletarian socialist internatinalism, to march hand in hand with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. The Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other fraternal countries have common goals on the international scene: to halt the arms race, to liquidate nuclear arms, to ensure permanent peace in Europe and the whole world. To achieve this is not easy. For this, tenacity, purposeful attitude, and above all, cohesion and unity are necessary. Czechoslovak Communists participate significantly in this, our common struggle, Comrade Mikhail Solomentsev stressed at the friendly meeting with the foreign guests of the congress held at Prague Castle today.

MORE COMMENTARY ON U.S. ACTION AGAINST LIBYA

AU282047 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Article by B.S.: "Approach"]

[Text] Washington speakers cut each other's statements short by trying to justify the aggression against Libya. According to the latest report, the American flotilla exercizing off the Libyan coast has sunk a Libyan patrol boat because it approached to within 60 km of a ship escorting one of the American aircraft carriers.

With the same effort they could have also said that the Libyan partrol boat in question had approached to within 8,000 km of the east coast of the United States. By the way, they could ask, what on earth can a ship of a Mediterranean country be doing in the Mediterranean Sea?

KADAR, DELEGATION RETURN FROM TALKS IN PPR

LD282235 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, returned from Warsaw tonight, landing at Ferihegy Airport a few minutes after 2000. In his party were Matyas Szuros, party Central Committee secretary, and Istvan Oszi, deputy department chief of the Central Committee. Welcoming the delegation at Ferihegy were Ferenc Havasi and Miklos Ovari, Politburo member and Central Committee secretaries; Janos Berecz, Istvan Horvath and Lenard Pal, Central Committee secretaries; Geza Kotai, head of the Central Committee's Department of Foreign Affairs; Janos Kamara, minister of the interior, and Peter Varkonyi, minister of Foreign Affairs, and Central Committee members; as well as Laszlo Toth, state secretary in the Ministry of Transport. Also present was Andrezey Zabinskiy, charge d' affaires ad interim of the Polish Peoples Republic's Embassy in Hungary.

SZUROS DELIVERS REPORT ON CPSU CONGRESS

LD272100 Budapest MTI in English 1745 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- The National Presidium of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFS) held a session Thursday in Budapest. It heard a report about the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, presented by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

"The fare of our people, the success of our socialist construction is inseparable from the development of the whole socialist community. It is of particular importance for us how the situation of our great neighbour and ally, the Soviet Union, the country with the greatest weight in the alliance system and which also has determining influence on world political relations, develops. This is why specially great interest was also shown in Hungary for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which was an event of world political importance," said Matyas Szuros.

"The conference was an outstanding stage in the large-scale series of changes which began in the Soviet Union after November, 1982. The fundamental task of the congress was to bring about, or confirm, the economic, political and personnel decisions which open up the road for pressing and profound changes.

It is our conviction that the congress fulfilled this mission. It outlined the large-scale plan for socio-economic development and, in close connection with it, worked out a foreign policy strategy aimed at safeguarding and strengthening the peace and security of the world.

" The meeting examined the international positions of the Soviet Union in close connection and organic interrelation with the internal social and economic situation and the new demands posed by development."

"On the basis of analyzing the main currents and processes of the world situation, the congress confirmed that the only possible means of relations between countries of various social and political systems is peaceful coexistence, and this principle has to be made the general law of inter-state agreements, the universal principle of international relations. With respect to solid universal security the congress ascertained that in many respects it requires the organization of international life according to new principles and on new bases. The congress took a stand for the main regulating principle in the relation between the two systems, the two world powers and the states be mutual dependency and the recognition of interdependence, instead of mutual threatening and the fear of confrontation threatening with annihilation," stressed Matyas Szuros.

Gyula Biro, general secretary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (HSFS) then made a proposal to summon the 8th National Conference of the HSFS, and about the main political and organizational tasks of preparatory work. He said that the task of the conference, scheduled for November 22, will be to sum up experiences of the activity carried out for deepening friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples, and to outline the tasks of the next years.

At the conference the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, which today counts more than 1,800 member organizations, can report about many-sided and useful work. Its programmes offer increasing possibilities for the Hungarian people to be familiarized with the nation-building work of the Soviet Union, the life of the friendly people. In the interest of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, the HSFS carries out a purposeful strata policy activity, primarily among young workers and students. Programmes presenting the cultural traditions of the Hungarian and Soviet people attest to the meaningful cultural activity of the organization. The Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society successfully popularizes the activity carried out by the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community in the interest of safeguarding peace, the security of the socialist world system and for the halting of the armaments race.

The Presidium accepted the proposal to summon the national conference, then approved the 1986 work schedule of the society, presented by Secretary Sandor Gyorgy.

In conclusion, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society, informed the participants of the decision made by the acting Presidium. Accordingly, Sandor Gyorgy was permitted to leave his post, with due appreciation of his merits, and is to take up another important function.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS NOTES SHORTFALLS IN ECONOMY

LD272243 Budapest MTI in English 1500 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Budapest, March 27 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers discussed reports on the implementation of the 1985 National Economic Plan and economic processes at the beginning of 1986.

It was stated that progress in eliminating certain unfavourable phenomena that characterized last year's economic work had not been satisfactory. Increase in the production of export commodity funds has fallen short of requirements, efficiency has not improved as rapidly as it should, and some economic units have carried out wage raises in excess of performances. Observing this and the new changes in external economic conditions, the government decided to take additional measures to help meet the targets of the 1986 plan.

The Council of Ministers adopted the Social Scientific Programme of the National Medium-term Research and development Plan for the Period 1986-1990. The research themes serve for the further scientific foundation of economic policy and management, state organization, regional and settlement planning, social policy, as well as cultural and educational policies.

Besides, the government approved a report on last year's work of financial and people's control bodies.

COMMERCE OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION WITH PPR

LD270022 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Warsaw, March 26: Hungarian Commerce Counsellor in Poland Imre Csernus told PAP and RZECZPOSPOLITA journalists his country had expressed interest in an offer to cooperate on production of new models of cars to be made in Poland.

He said this preliminary acceptance will now be followed by meetings of experts who will discuss details of the offer, which includes also proposals for Hungary to cooperate on production of big-capacity trucks in the Jelcz plant in Poland.

Under a separate agreement, Hungary will sell the plant a total of 7,000 chassis over the nearest five years, which will enable namufacture of the same number of buses, and Hungary sees possibilities of expanding this cooperation, Csernus said.

He added possibilities are also being studied of cooperation with the other Polish bus maker, in Sanok, south eastern Poland, who is now working on a new model.

In 1982, Hungary had loaned Poland 2.5. million dollars needed to complets a 22-inch-tube line at the "Polcolor" tv set plant in Piaseczno outside Warsaw. The credit was paid back in ready tubes, and the operation was repeated at the end of last year, this time to cover 14- and 20- [as received] tubes. Hungary is also interested in cooperation on Polish video-recorders.

Poland, who is the sole exporter of sulphur to Hungary, has promised undiminished deliveries of the present 140,000 tonnes of it yearly until 1995 in exchange for credits, Csernus said.

He added that both countries were also planning broad development of scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture as well as food and farm industries, with Poland expressing big interest in Hungarian cattle and pig production systems. Deliveries of the latter are now being discussed.

Under another agreement, Hungary will sell to Poland 1.9 million tonnes of bread wheat during the nearest five years, in exchange for 1.2 million tonnes of coking coal, 75 thousand tonnes of zinc, 30 thousand tonnes of copper, and different chemicals.

Both countries are also discussing a possible joint venture offering construction and assembly services to promote Polish construction exports in Hungary and operate on third markets, the Hungarian trade counsellor said.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS ON MANPOWER IN ECONOMY

AU261441 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Mar 86 p 5

[MTI report: "An increasing Number of People Are Working in Services -- Hungarian Manpower Balance -- The Number of Working Age People Decreased Slightly"]

[Text] A publication entitled: "The Manpower Balance of the People's Economy" has been published under the auspices of the Statistical Publishing Enterprise, providing a comprehensive picture of the development of manpower situation in Hungary.

According to the survey, at the beginning of last year there were 6,223,000 people of working age in Hungary, 12,000 fewer than a year before. There were, however, only 4,913,000 people engaged in active wage earning, 27,000 fewer than in 1984; 82.7 percent of working-age males and 75 percent of working-age females were employed. The proportion of working women is less than that of working men only due to the number of women on child-care benefits. The employment of the population can be said to be full as the people of working age who can be considered as reserves are either studying on day courses or are close of retirement age.

The fact that an increasing number of people are employed in the non-material sectors of the people's economy, particularly in services, is due to the modification of the economic structure, as well as the changes in the population's living style and demands. At the beginning of last year, there were 46,000 people -- 5.1 percent -- more employed in these sectors than 4 years before. At the same time, the number of manual workers decreased and that of white-collar workers increased. Among blue-collar workers the number of operators of mechanial handling machines and goods as well as of people employed in water management and services increased considerably; the number of people employed in trade and the catering industry did not change essentially; and the number of people employed in industry, building industry, agriculture, transportation, post and telecommunications decreased. There was a considerable increase in the number of white-collar workers employed in health care, social and cultural jobs, and management and economic posts in the last 4 years; the number of technicians decreased slightly; and the number of workers engaged in accounting and other intellectual positions decreased more sharply.

The number of white-collar workers increased by 30,000 since 1981, and at the beginning of last year they made up 26.8 percent of the active wage earners. At the beginning of last year there were 13,000 fewer manual workers and direct production managers belonging to the cooperative peasantry than 4 years before, their proportion however, with regard to the number of employees, remained unchanged.

As a result of the increase in private ventures, the number of small producers and small tradesmen increased slightly. Their proportion, however, continues to be low: they made up only 4.4 percent of the people of working age at the beginning of 1985.

ARMY PAPER ATTACKS 'AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA'

AU282040 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 26 Mar 86 p 2

[Henryk Kawka commentary: "Aggression Against Libya"]

[Text] The American Armed Forces have committed an act of aggression against Libya. This sinister festival of provocation, blackmail, and force in the southern part of our continent and at the gates of Africa is nothing new. The Pentagon has concentrated enormous naval and air forces in the Mediterranean. It has even tried to extend its tentacles toward the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. The resolute stand of our Soviet and Bulgarian allies forced the intruders to withdraw.

According to Western reports, there are about 30 ships of various kinds, 265 aircraft, and three aircraft carriers in the vicinity of the Libyan coast. There is no need to compare the armed forces of Libya and America to realize that this is an abominable and revolting attempt to frighten the Libyan people. This attempt is being made merely because the Government of Libya is carrying out a resolute and uncompromising anti-imperialist policy. The U.S. actions against Libya -- those of a superpower against Libya, with its population of a few million -- are nothing more than a typical and classic example of state terrorism. The purpose of this attempt is to try to alter a system and a policy which the United States finds inconvenient.

This is what the American paper THE WASHINGTON POST has to say on the matter: "There is a certain similarity between reports on the movements of the American fleet off the Libyan coast and in the Black Sea.... They represent a serious attempt at flexing one's muscles ... a continuation of carefully executed intelligence work, and an attempt to bring about Libya's political and economic isolation." What is happening in the vicinity of Libya, in its territorial waters, and in its air space at the present time is another telling illustration of the Reagan administration's use of the military element in the conduct of foreign policy. If we simply wanted to provide a brief account of every American political and military doctrine and the directives issued by every American president which express in legal formulas when, how, and against whom force can be used, we would have to devote a whole issue to the subject. The American political scientists Bachman and Kaplan have calculated that the United States used military force on 215 occasions between the years 1946-75 alone, which means that an act of this kind took place on an average of once every 2 months.

The academics suffered nervous breakdowns as a result of their work and left further calculations to people who are psychologically more resilient.

Let us just recall such great American military interventions based on "the law of Kaduk" as Korea, Vietnam, Lebanon, Laos, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Grenada, as well as attempts to bring down the legitimate government of Nicaragua.

The promotion of greater military spending and the conduct of policy from a position of strength, and efforts to recover the United States' leading role in the world -- in other words, the imposition of its diktat -- at any price has resulted in the supporters of military, and not negotiated, solutions becoming more active in that nation. The refusal to take advantage of the Soviet initiative concerning the moratorium on nuclear weapons tests, an initiative which is good for all mankind, provides at least one example of this.

A nuclear explosion was conducted in Nevada. The notions of peace and security, the dreams and aspirations of millions of people, are trampled on at home and abroad in the same fasion. World opinion, including Polish opinion, considers these aggressive American moves to be antihumanitarian and deserving of condemnation. It supports Libya's right to repulse all aggression.

These unprecedented anti-Libyan provocations are being conducted by people who have the audacity to call the socialist community "an empire of evil."

The truth, however, is that it is this community, acting on the basis of its fundamental ideological principles, which defends peace and the right of all people and nations to life.

U.S. PURSUES NEOGLOBALISM IN FOREIGN POLICY

LD281446 Warsaw PAP in English 0001 GMT 28 Mar 86

[By PAP journalist]

[Text] Warsaw, March 27: The test explosion in Nevada in reply to the Soviet proposal of a treaty banning tests with nuclear weapons, the provocative violation of Soviet territorial waters by an American warship, the unprecedented demand of limiting Soviet personnel at the U.N., tasteless threats against Nicaragua and last of all the demonstration of force and contempt for the principles of international co-existence near Libya's shoreline all make up a balance sheet of the foreign policies of Ronald Reagan's government in the last dozen-so days.

The aim of gaining military superiority over the Soviet Union is once again the official doctrine of the Pentagon.

Washington wants to achieve superiority in order to "coerce to obedience" those countries which deny political submission to the United States. This is going on under the disguise of the protection of "vital U.S. interests." Ronald Reagan's government illegally proclaimed the whole world a territory of these imperialist interests and thinks that because of this it can terrorize other countries militarily (like Libya) just as it likes, supply munitions to rebels in coun-ries with which it has diplomatic relations (such as Nicaragua, Angola and Afghanistan) and even send in its own Army to bring down a government of another sovereign country which poses problems for it (such as Grenada). The doctrine of neo-globalism practised in such a way goes contrary to all principles of international law.

The President of the United States, judging by his latest statements, is proud of the American shows of strength as if he were John Rambo, an athlete from the film propagating hatred and contempt for the Vietnamese and other "Reds."

URBAN DELIVERS 27 MAR PRESS CONFERENCE

LD281037 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2105 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Report on Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban's 27 March news conference held at the Government Press Office in Warsaw, by Wanda Pawlowicz; Urban's recorded remarks contained within quotation marks]

[Text] The first question was asked by a representative of PANORAMA: Is it true that the procedure for trips to Western countries is to be simplified?

"No, changes in the procedure for trips to Western countries are not envisaged for this year. Nor will there be changes as regards journeys to socialist countries. A principle will be maintained of issuing multiple entry passports, valid for 5 years, passports which may be kept at home. By the d of last year about 1 million passports of this kind were issued and this will be continued."

Next question. There is coal on the list of price rises announced for this year. Does the coal price increase affect the increase of energy bills? The spokesman replied:

"A PAP report citing the Ministry of Finance on price rises for foodstuffs also announced a coal price increase. I can only say that this is not an increase which will cover the coast of coal production, which surpasses Z4,500 per metric ton. The price of coal will continue to be subsidized. The coal price rise will have no influence on prices of electricity, gas, or central heating, because here we are talking about the wholesale price in coal yards. The supply price for institutions producing gas and electricity is different, it is higher and has nothing to do with the retail price of coal."

A NOWA WIES journalist asked whether it is envisaged -- as is the case in shops reducing prices of goods -- to reduce prices for agricultural machinery, of which there is plenty in the yards because nobody wants to buy this trash for such a lot of money.

"I have nothing to say here because seasonal reduction of prices depends on trading organizations, not the government; the government only stimulates reductions through the tax system and through banks. Why agricultural machinery is not repriced despite the lack of buyers I simply cannot say. The NOWA WIES editorial office should address "Agroma' and Peasant Self-help: If these institutions would suggest a price reduction and if they would seek government assistance in this matter we would consider it. So far this is a new issue for the government."

An EXPRESS WIECZORNY journalist heard some rumors about an increase in municipal public transportation fares. He asked the government press spokesman whether these were true.

"The matter of public transportation is the responsibility of the voivodship people's councils and voivodship authorities, and decisions in this matter are taken according to a city's budget and the possibilities for subsidizing the cost of transportation in individual cities. This is an area of municipal issues, which are decentralized."

Is it envisaged to extend the range of goods available for credit purchase? a GAZETA KRAKOWSKA journalist asked Jerzy Urban.

"One would like to extend it. Extending the list will be possible when the production of these goods increases and when these goods await customers in ships, and not the opposite."

Have the negotiations on a medium-capacity car made under license been finalized, and will there be prepayments for these cars? Urban was asked.

"The talks are still in progress and have not been finalized. It is too early to talk about prepayments. As soon as decisions are made, the public will be informed about them. It is not easy to formulate conditions or even to choose a final contracting partner with whom we would cooperate."

A PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY journalist referred to a problem with which we have been struggling for years. What is the situation regarding toilet paper? What is the obstacle preventing an increase in production of this rarity?

"The obstacle is the shortage of appropriate machinery, a shortage of productive capacity. This is an embarrassing subject for a government spokesman because of the nature of the product, and because I cannot say or forecast that the demand will be met. At present, 270 million rolls a year are supplied to the market, while demand is assessed as 440-450 million rolls. To increase production it is necessary to modernize existing equipment. We expect an increase of 60 million rolls from constructing small machines to be used for production in some plants. What is required is the construction of a new machine with a production capacity of 100 million rolls. Unfortunately the cost of such a machine is Z4 billion, and so solving this small matter will involve a very high price. This demand will not be met fully until the end of this 5-year period."

Jerzy Urban also replied to a question on how the government assesses the so-called experiment with the free market sale of meat, where prices are simply immoral. This question was put by a TYGODNIK DEMOKRATYCZNY journalist.

"The government is not of the opinion that agreed prices are immoral, otherwise we would have to accept that we support anything immoral, that the whole economic reform is immoral. The experiment is to be expanded to four more voivodships on the instigation of the territorial authorities, which means, as your editor will see, that we are confronting this cautiously and in stages. It is still too early for a full assessment of this 6-month experiment because the Ministry of Trade only has details for February of this year. In this February period, 151 metric tons of meat, including fats and offal, were sold at the markets of three voivodships, which is not very much. The demand, however, was very great, indicating that this form of complementing the demand for meat in households is socially successful. Several elements influence the high level of prices at the markets, beginning with production costs and ending with the size of demand. So, if supply is small and demand is great, this will stimulate prices. When supply increases and is closer to demand, experience indicates that prices stabilize or simply fall, because a flexible market reacts to supply and demand. Therefore, we do not regard the current prices as conclusive, since such prices, after 2 months of free-market sale during an untypical period, cannot allow for a generalization of opinion or for planning changes in meat turnover which are not based on studies." That is all I have prepared for you from Jerzy Urban's news conference held today at the Government Press Office. Thank you for your attention.

More on Press Conference

LD280316 Warsaw PAP in English 2152 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Warsaw, March 27 -- Government Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban gave a press conference here today at which he answered questions from Polish journalists.

Replying to another question, Minister Urban stated that the bills on the office of the minister of health and on health protection would be reviewed by the government in the first half of the year. New texts of the bills have been advanced for inter-ministerial agreements. The draft law on the protection of mental health will be reviewed at a later date, he said.

Minister Urban also said that "as far as the exploitation of working time in 1985 is concerned, as compared with the previous year, no bigger changes occurred. The decrease of lost working time due to sick leave is worth noting."

Asked whether the Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Industry was interested in the mass production and sale of "Kania" helicopters, the minister stated:

"That ministry is much interested in mass production and sales on world markets. Promotional activities which are to present this helicopter more broadly are being prepared. With this in mind the "Kania" chopper will make a debut at the world show in June and at competition of helicopters in Great Britain. We are counting on it stirring big interest."

Asked whether the talks on the acquisition of a licence for a new car were completed, Minister Urban said:

"Decisions have been made on the small car. For the time being, it will be a modernized version of the Fiat 126P, and slowly we are coming closer to a switch to a new model, which will be worked out at the end of the eighties. As far as the larger, medium fuel-consuming car produced at the Warsaw car plant is concerned, talks are continuing and are not yet finalized."

KADAR ARRIVES FOR TALKS WITH JARUZELSKI

LD281231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar, secretary general of the MSZMP, is paying a working visit to Poland today. Over by the Warsaw airport. Henryk (Szlubas) reports: A few minutes before 1100 a special Hungarian plane carrying Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee landed. He was welcomed by Wojciech Jaruzelski, Jozef Czyrek and Marian Orzechowski. Apart from Janos Kadar, the Hungarian delegation includes, among others, MSZMP Central Committee Secretary Matyas Szuros, and Istvan Oszi, deputy head of an MSZMP Central Committee department.

Because Janos Kadar's visit is a working one, the welcoming ceremony at the airport was slightly different from ceremonies held during official visits. According to mutual agreement there is no guard of honor or parade. During a working visit, of most importance are the actual talks and their results, which decide further relations between the parties, states, and peoples.

This is not the first of Janos Kadar's visits to Poland. He was a guest in Warsaw in October 1983 and, in turn, Wojciech Jaruzelski visited Budapest in November 1984. About 12 days ago talks between foreign ministers of both countries were held in Warsaw.

After the welcome, Janos Kadar and other members of the delegation, as well as those greeting them, including Wojciech Jaruzelski, left for their talks.

SFRY's KOMUNIST INTERVIEWS CEAUSECU 27 MAR

AU271537 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 27 Mar 86

[President Nicolae Ceausescu's Interview with the Yugoslav KOMUNIST Periodical headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 27/3/1986 -- Answering a question asked by the publication's editor-in-chief, the RCP general secretary outlined Romania's current development level and its prospects for the year 2000.

In the postwar period, he pointed out, from a poorly developed, agrarian-only country, Romania grew into an industrial-agrarian state. It is still a developing socialist country, but the Thirteenth RCP Congress established that the situation should be overcome by 1990 and that Romania should become a medium-developed socialist country; also that the goals under the Romanian Communist Party's programme for the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society should be attained until the year 2000.

This presupposes the achievement of a powerful industry and agriculture set on the latest gains of science and technology, as well as the broad assertion of the democratic principles of society's management. A major role is assigned to the new economic mechanism, to the self-management and financial self-administration of all economic and social units, of territorial-administrative units, which is a prerequisite for the participation of the masses in the management of all economic and social sectors.

Socialism can be only based on the broadest worker-revolutionary democracy, on the people's direct participation.

Answering another question regarding the Romanian economy's participation in the international division of labour, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed among other things;

Romania is aware that the fulfillment of its development programmes requires a broad international cooperation. This country is firmly committed to the fulfillment of the complex programme adopted by the CMEA countries. Romania also develops broad cooperation with other states, socialist or not. Our view is that in this field, generally in the field of economic and social development, we cannot be isolated -- not even in the CMEA framework -- that we should develop cooperation with all the states, whatever their social system, certainly on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and non-interference in internal affairs. We have always said that cooperation must fully contribute to the strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of each state and people, the Romanian head of state emphasised.

Answering a question on the present state of the international communist and worker movement, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that it should be regarded within the general context of the great transformations that took place in the development of human society, of the overall progress of science, culture, but also in consideration of the world balance of forces. Realities have demonstrated that socialism is an objective necessity in the advance of human society, that it is the only way apt to ensure the definite liquidation of social, economic and national inequalities and the realization of genuine equality.

We are fully confident in the principles and goals of scientific socialism and the Romanian Communist Party considers that by no means should the view be accepted that the elaboration of scientific socialism is over or will be over at a certain moment, but will get richer incessantly, as society advances. The situation of the communist and worker movement is also considered in this contest. Of course, it has gone through important periods of growth but also through difficult moments, the RCP secretary said. It was natural for the necessity to appear at a certain moment of getting rid of certain rigid, narrowsighted outlooks on the relations between parties and of allowing the independent policy of each party to assert itself.

But, just as in the past certain mistakes were made -- I want to say it openly -- I believe that even now, at this stage, there are some negative aspects that must be taken account of. We stand firmly for new relations between communist and worker parties, grounded on equality, on every party's right to independently design its political line; but, we consider, this should not lead to the parties' isolation. On the contrary, we believe that the collaboration and solidarity of the communist and worker movement must be reinforced. The independence of parties does not presuppose their isolation but the very opposite, that is, their stronger solidarity. I consider that such a collaboration will be much more powerful than in the past because it will be one between equals and everyone will be able to contribute more to the attainment of general goals, first of all in the struggle for peace, for socioeconomic progress, and for the peoples' independence, too.

That is why the Romanian Communist Party declares firmly that the ways must be found for strengthening the collaboration and solidarity between the communist and worker parties. More than that, we also speak for a stronger cooperation of the communist parties with the socialist, social-democratic ones. At the twelfth congress of our party we even formulated the thesis of the necessity of a historical reconciliation between communists and socialists. We actually must come to understand that the historical conditions that disjoined the ranks of the worker movement have changed, and that we are in a new historical stage. The problems arising today impose a new approach and the rallying of all forces which in one form or another are for the realization of the socialist principles. And, if we proceed from the fact that nobody may claim the monopoly in building socialism, then all the more important is it that we find the way of collaboration with the parties and the forces that speak for socialist development given that, objectively, the world must advance towards socialism and that without unity we shall not be able to ensure this. So the unitv and collaboration between communists and socialists is necessary and when I speak of the unity with the socialists and social-democrats I do not mean a necessarily organic unity. Moreover, a broad collaboration with other democratic, anti-imperialist forces, with all the forces and peoples that declare for a policy of peace, [as received] of national independence, is necessary and we stand for it.

We believe the victory of socialism in this or that country can be but the outcome of the progressive forces' fight, of the people's fight in the country in question. Sooner or later mankind will have to do away with inequality and somehow to embark on the road to a society without classes, without oppressors, where people could be the masters of their destiny, a democratic society where the people as such will be able to take part in management, to secure the conscious building of its own future, in full cooperation with other countries and nations.

Next, in a reference to the working class's situation in the present-day world, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed: The huge changes that occurred in the development of production forces, including the accentuation of the internationalization process -- actually on the capitalist way, via transnational corporations -- of the production forces, as well as the upsurge of science and technique, of technologies, of culture, of human knowledge in general, have, of course, determined huge transformations within all peoples, hence within the working class, too. [sentence as received]

There is much talk in the world -- chiefly in the developed countries -- on whether the working class can play the revolutionary or a decisive role in the transformation of human society, anymore. First I think that we ought to assign a somewhat broader meaning to the notion of working class or of proletariat. Anyway, we must include in this notion most of the intelligentsia. The intelligentsia cannot break with or be treated as a category in itself, apart from the working class. Its force is linked to the working class and the peasantry, actually, to these two basic categories. In consideration of this I believe that the working class remains -- in the broader acceptation of this notion -- the most important social force in the developed countries.

The fact that the cultural, the technical standards of the working class have increased does not diminish, but rather enhance the working class's possibilities to fill a more important part in the management and transformation of society, precisely as a result of its greater consciousness, technical skills, technological and scientific qualification; all the more so when we take the workers together with the intellectuals, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out.

I believe that the theses related to and the questions about the role of the working class are explicable, up to a certain point, in view of international life's problems and evolution. Perhaps, to a certain extent they are also determined by the fact that in recent years the organizations of the working class have not been active enough and have not always taken a sufficiently firm stand on a range of vital problems in international life. In this respect, in relation to the problems of peace and nuclear weapons, the intelligentsia may be said to have been more active, indeed. But we view the intelligentsia in a close relationship with the working class, as an advanced part of the working class -- and, in this context, it represents the most advanced force, which has better grasped the danger of the nuclear weapon, of other weapons of mass destruction, and has risen against them. But the struggle for peace, for national independence is inconceivable without the active participation of the workers and without their securing for themselves an ever more important and decisive role in this struggle, especially if we think of the prospect of the transition to building the socialist society in a form suiting the conditions in each country.

In concluding, the Romanian president spoke about the nonaligned countries' role in international affairs: Romania greatly appreciates the international role played by the Nonaligned Movement, as well as Yugoslavia's contribution and role in this movement. The Nonaligned Movement played a significant part in the settlement of a series of international issues. We take the view that in the current situation the Nonaligned Movement preserves and even plays a greater role in international life.

Unfortunately, and I want to stress this thing, the Nonaligned Movement's force and capacity of action are undermined by conflicts that divide a number of nonaligned countries. So we consider that every effort should be expended in bringing these conflicts to a halt and solving them by way of negotiations alone. A negotiated settlement of these issues would greatly heighten the Nonaligned Movement's prestige and would enhance the appeal of the theses upholding the exclusively negotiated resolution of differences between states. Working out the outstanding issues between nonaligned countries by way of negotiations would demonstrate that this is a real, and the sole way [as received] that can secure world peace and collaboration -- all the more so as international issues are growing increasingly complex, the Romanian president underscored.

CEAUSESCU SPEECH AT SDUF PLENARY MEETING

AU291436 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the plenary meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front on 28 March in Bucharest -- recorded]

[Text] [Prolonged applause, cheers] Dear comrades and friends:

The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] National Council meeting has discussed the current international situation, issues concerning the struggle for disarmament and peace, particularly nuclear disarmament, an end to the militarization of the outer space, and the adoption of a program to mark the International Year of Peace in Romania. This meeting stresses once more the importance attached by the Democracy Front and our people to the problems of peace and disarmament, which are decisive elements of the existence of life itself on our planet. [applause, cheers, chants]

It was necessary for us to discuss these problems in our plenary meeting, in view of the current international situation and the fact that tension persists and that there is even a certain increase in international tension. In the first 3 months of this year -- which was proclaimed by the United Nations, through the unanimous decision of all members of that organization, as the International Year of Peace -- serious worrying events occurred, which I am sure give cause for concern to all mankind. The arms race and the accumulation of new nuclear and so-called conventional weapons continue, something which increases the danger of a new war. It is a well-known fact, recognized today by all states in the world, that a new world war would inevitably turn into a nuclear catastrophe, which would lead to the destruction of conditions for life itself in the world. [cheers, chants]

A short while ago, the United States carried out another nuclear test, ignoring the demands of many outstanding representatives of U.S. political life and public opinion as well as the protests and requests of world public opinion that an end be put to nuclear tests. During the recent maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean, certain targets in Libya were attacked. Nothing can justify such an action, which runs counter to the peoples' desire for peace and to the UN decision to proclaim 1986 as the International Year of Peace. Romania has always firmly advocated free navigation in international waters. But the U.S. fleet did not sail there on a mission of goodwill or friendship for Libya. Rather, it carried out military maneuvers and attacked targets in that country. Nobody can ask for and be granted such freedom.

It is necessary to put an end to all kinds of military maneuvers by foreign fleets in international waters, to bring about the withdrawal of the great powers' fleets from the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, and other oceans, and to firmly pledge to no longer violate the freedom of navigation in international waters through military maneuvers or other kinds of actions. We want to ensure real freedom of navigation for all nations. [cheers, chants]

Likewise, one cannot justify the continuation of nuclear tests. The two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, have huge quantities of arms; each of them can destroy all of mankind several times over -- some even say 10 times over. At the Geneva meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States, an agreement was reached on steps to be taken to reduce nuclear weapons, down to their elimination. If there is a real and sincere desire to put an end to nuclear weapons, why then the need for new nuclear tests and blasts which are detrimental to the climate and contribute to the overall pollution of nature? We deem it necessary, and we appeal to the Soviet Union, to continue its moratorium on nuclear tests. We appeal to the United States to join the moratorium proclaimed by the Soviet Union and put an end to nuclear tests. We speak out for a general accord on an end to nuclear tests by all states. We believe that this is a top priority which ought to be the first action in this International Year of Peace. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, certain military conflicts continue to persist and even escalate. I am primarily referring to the conflict and military actions between Iraq and Iran. We believe that both sides should halt all military actions, withdraw their troops within international borders, and take action for a negotiated solution to problems between them. This should be another action marking both people's desire for peace in the International Year of Peace, all the more so as these two states are developing non-aligned countries, Hence, they should do everything to put an end to the war between them and engage in negotiations for peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness. [cheers, chants]

We are deeply worried over the Middle East situation. We firmly speak out for a political solution, for an end to military actions, and for convening an international conference with the participation of all interested countries, including the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In this framework, one should bring about a lasting and just peace, including the resolution of the Palestinian people's problem on the basis of their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state; ensure peaceful relations; and guarantee the security and territorial integrity of all states in that area. This is how the 1986 International Year of Peace should be marked in the Middle East. [cheers, chants]

In close connection with the international political situation and the intensification of the arms race, the economic situation of the developing countries is worsening. We believe that, in order to ensure conditions for peace and cooperation, we should also create conditions for eliminating underdevelopment, ensuring the independent socio-economic development of each nation, and promoting relations of close economic cooperation on the basis of principles of full equality of rights and mutual advantage. This is yet another prerequisite for really marking the International Year of Peace in a spirit of the desire for peace and cooperation. [applause, cheers]

In view of all these serious problems, we consider it vitally important to intensify the struggle of all peoples and realistic forces everywhere for disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and for an end to the militarization of outer space.

We should strive to ensure that outer space is not used for military purposes, as it must serve all nations for peaceful purposes. We believe that this should be one of the goals of the International Year of Peace. [cheers, chants]

Now, more than ever before, it is necessary to do everything and strengthen international solidarity and cooperation among all those who love life and peace in order to put an end to the arms race and defend the people's vital and supreme right to existence, life, freedom, independence, and peace. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, The SDUF National Council decision on marking the International Year of Peace in our fatherland and the unanimously adopted appeal express the firm will of all our people to do everything to further mark an active contribution to the triumph of the lofty ideals of peace and freedom and ensure the necessary conditions for all peoples to concentrate their material and human means and put the wonderful achievements of science, technology, and human knowledge in the service of socioeconomic progress and the well-being and happiness of the people. There is much talk today around the world about human rights. We must do everything to guarantee the right of people and nations to decide their development path in accordance with their wishes, put an end to interference and intervention in domestic affairs of other peoples, and ensure cooperation on the basis of principles of full equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and independence, and noninterference in domestic affairs. Only this means observing the right of people and nations and creating conditions for peace and freedom. This is how we think we should mark this International Year of Peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

This year our people have proceeded to implement the Eighth 5-Year Plan, the aim of which is to develop the forces on the basis of the latest achievement of science and technology, ensure our fatherland's passage to a higher development stage, and raise the overall civilization and level of well-being of the people. Other peoples have also adopted 5-year plans or programs for socioeconomic development. There is no state which does not plan to overcome the difficulties and consequences of the economic crisis and ensure the further overall development of each country. However, life and experience strongly prove that the achievement of all development programs -- including our plan and other plans and programs of all states, be they socialist or nonsocialist, be they developed capitalist countries or developing states -- can only be attained under conditions of peace, by putting an end to huge military expenditures and directing material and human forces and scientific achievements toward socioeconomic development. Therefore, the problem of peace and disarmament is indissolubly linked with the progress, development, and well-being of each nation. [cheers, chants]

Dear comrades and friends, Romania has welcomed and fully supports the program set forth by the Soviet Union on nuclear disarmament and the total elimination of all nuclear arsenals by the end of this century. We deem it necessary for all peoples to intensify their efforts to attain this goal, which is of vital importance for the existence of life itself on our planet. We wish and we expect the United States to join this program and work to reach an appropriate agreement with the Soviet Union so that, in a subsequent stage, all nuclear states should participate in the program for eliminating all nuclear weapons from our planet by the year 2000. We believe that the attainment of such an agreement and understanding this year would truly prove the desire of the two great nuclear powers to act and appropriately mark the International Year of Peace. This represents the desire of their own peoples and of all mankind. [cheers, chants]

We also consider it necessary to proceed to drawing up a complex program of overall disarmament, which should focus on nuclear disarmament but also take into account all the so-called conventional weapons, especially since some of them are very close to nuclear weapons as far as their destructive power is concerned. Only a complex program for general disarmament can pave the way for nuclear disarmament, for lessening the danger of war, and for strengthening trust, thus enabling each nation to concentrate its efforts on its independent development, without the fear of any kind of aggression. [cheers, chants]

The International Year of Peace should not be just a year of statements and declarations. Mere statements, no matter how beautiful they may be, cannot change the dangerous course of events. We believe that the International Year of Peace should generate concrete and genuine actions and understandings aimed at halting the arms race, bringing about disarmament, and ensuring peace. Only thus can we give true meaning to this year, meet the desire of peoples, and ensure that this year marks the start of disarmament, an end to confrontation, and the transition toward the path of peaceful cooperation, disarmament, and a world of peace, without any kind of weapons. [cheers, chants]

We realize and have no illusions about this year, which in itself cannot solve the serious problems accumulated during many scores of years. However, we would like this year to mark a passage to a new policy, from confrontation to a policy of negotiated resolution of problems, a policy of disarmament. We realize that the problems of disarmament require a lengthy period of time. But we should take a first step, no matter how small it may be. Any step toward disarmament and any agreement in this respect would mark a good start and we will strongly support it. We would like for an appropriate agreement be reached on halting the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles in Europe and a deadline be set for removing the ones in place. Such an agreement can be reached, and we call on all European peoples to do everything to reach such an understanding this year. [cheers, chants]

We advocate the conclusion with ever better results of the Stockholm Conference on trust, disarmament, cooperation, and security. We believe that the proposals advanced at that conference allow for reaching such an understanding and successfully concluding the conference. This would also mark an important point and express the desire of European people to work for cooperation and peace. We advocate and believe that it is possible to reach this year an understanding Vienna on the reduction of military troops and certain weapons in central Europe. We speak out for reaching agreements at the Geneva Disarmament Conference, in view of the countless problems being discussed there and the need to work to reach certain understandings. Of course, it would be highly significant to reach an agreement on chemical weapons. At the same time, we are determined to step up our activity to boost cooperation and friendship in the Balkans and create a nuclear-and chemical-free area in this region, without foreign military bases. We firmly support the attainment of such areas in northern and central Europe, too, as well as on other continents.

It would be very important to halt military expenditures, which have reached almost $1 trillion. One should proceed to reduce military expenditures so that, by 1990, they should be cut by 25-30 percent and by the year 2000, by at least 50 percent. These would be real and concrete steps that meet the requirements of nations, lead to trust, and create conditions for implementing nuclear disarmament and overall disarmament programs.

We firmly speak out for the cessation of maneuvers and shows of force at other countries' borders. In this respect, we believe that any kind of maneuvers by foreign states in international waters should stop and that the great powers should proceed to withdrawing their fleets from international waters. All this would be in full accord with the interests of disarmament and the ideals of the International Year of Peace. Of course, there are many other problems and steps that can be taken along these lines. However, everything possible should be done to mark this year, I repeat, with concrete actions and deeds and appropriate understandings.

We call on all states, governments, heads of state, and all nations of Europe and the entire world to pool efforts and work in a high spirit of responsibility toward our peoples, the peoples throughout the world, the fate of our planet, and life on our planet to do everything to ensure the triumph of reason and peace on our planet. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of the program adopted by the SDUF plenary meeting, we must carry out this year a broad activity aimed at resolutely proving the Romanian people's will and determination to struggle for disarmament and peace. In this spirit of the appeal we unanimously adopted, we must strengthen cooperation with all democratic and progressive organizations everywhere and act to enhance cooperation with all peoples of the world in implementing the programs and goals of the International Year of Peace. We are firmly convinced that the peoples have the necessary power, by taking united and firm action, to change the course of events, curb the arms race, halt the slide toward a nuclear catastrophe and a world war, and ensure peace. With this conviction and trust, we should act to ensure that the International Year of Peace marks a new beginning in the worldwide cooperation for peace. [cheers, chants]

At the same time, proceeding from the close interdependence between domestic and international policy, we should resolutely work to commendably implement the socioeconomic development plan for this year, the first year of the Eigth 5-Year Plan; we should firmly work to improve the management of the entire socioeconomic activity and strongly assert self-management, self-administration, and the new financial-economic mechanism; we must broadly expand revolutionary workers democracy and ensure the active participation of all working people and the entire nation in adopting all decisions on our fatherland's development and domestic and foreign policy, proceeding from the fact that only together with all the people can we ensure the fulfillment of our development programs and the party program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and create conditions for progress toward the golden dream, the communist society. [cheers, chants]

I express the conviction that all SDUF organizations and our entire nation will act in full unity under the leadership of our glorious RCP, which has always proved, since its very beginning, that its most precious goal is to defend the interests of the people and their independence and sovereignty as well as the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

With this conviction, I wish all SDUF organizations and all our people ever greater successes in their entire activity and much health and happiness. [prolonged cheers, chants]

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO SOVIET ARMS PROPOSALS

LD301932 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Commentary by Milika Sundic, presented on the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] As expected, U.S. President Ronald Reagan rejected Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal for a nuclear test moratorium, but not the two leaders' meeting envisaged for this summer or autumn. According to the U.S. President's assessment, the complete abolition of nuclear weapons is a goal toward which the United States aspires, but, they are still needed to prevent aggression and to ensure peace. In other words, the heads of the White House and the Pentagon are not even thinking of stopping nuclear tests for the time being, nor will they be bothered by the fact the USSR will do the same after the expiration of the present moratorium, the validity of which may even cease tomorrow. However, regardless of the fact President Reagan has, so to speak, flatly refused Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative, it still deserves full attention.

It is obvious, in fact, that the USSR is vitally interested in complete abolition of nuclear weapons and that it will do everything to win the United States over to its view. As for the rest of the world, the Soviet initiatives are increasingly becoming the subject of attention and understanding. There is a widespread belief that the international situation is extremely serious and that any hesitation in taking the appropriate steps in the direction of disarmament may be dangerous. Gorbachev is quite right when he says there are no true or large obstacles to reaching an agreement on the complete cessation of nuclear tests; only political will and the feeling of responsibility are needed. This is all the more so because the Soviet leader has suggested to Reagan that they have an immediate meeting to work out an agreement on the cessation of nuclear experiments, and is also offering the U.S. President talks on complete disarmament, not only nuclear but also conventional disarmament.

Now the question arises: What will happen and in which direction will Soviet-U.S. relations develop after Reagan's rejection of Gorbachev's suggestions? More precisely: Does the danger exist that the agreed summit meeting will not be held at all this year. Regarding the first question, relations between the two superpowers will probably remain as they have been up till now: burdened by both distrust and the fear of an outbreak of regional conflicts, like the one in the Bay of Sidra. Regarding the agreed Reagan-Gorbachev meeting however, it is unlikely that either of the two superpowers will risk canceling it. True, it could be postponed until a more favorable time, but not only because of the U.S. rejection of the Soviet initiative on the cessation of nuclear tests.

What will make such a meeting completely superflous could be unnecessary action by either side, which would cause the other to cancel the summit meeting. For example, if the United States had gone right through with the implementation of its right in the Bay of Sidra, or if Nicaragua's independence were to be endangered, Gorbachev, it is virtually certain, would not travel to the United States to meet with President Reagan. Therefore, it seems to us that the United States will bear this fact in mind -- providing, of course, it is intent upon improving relations with Moscow. The rejection of Gorbachev's proposal, in our view, still does not mean a renunciation of the spirit of Geneva, expecially as no other U.S. reaction was ever expected anyway.

TESLIC COMMENTARY ON MEDITERRANEAN 'HOTBED OF CRISIS'

AU291915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 86 p 2

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Operation Sidra"]

[Text] The armed attack by the American 6th Fleet on the Libyan Jamahiriyah hss opened a new, extremely dangerous hotbed of crisis. The independence and territorial integrity of all Mediterranean countries, the nonaligned as well as others, are threatened. This new hotbed is merely a further contribution to the instability of world peace and security.

At this moment, of course, there is nothing more urgent nor more important than an unconditional and speedy cessation of military operations, which is what the SFRY Presidency statement calls for and what is the essence of the appeal of almost all concerned countries in the Mediterranean, whether they support Libya or do not want a new war in their vicinity.

Despite the great anxiety of the widest world public, the process of peace-promoting activity and the setting into motion of the mechanism of world organizations is very slow. So far neither the country which is exposed to the aggression nor the one which has caused the conflict has turned to the United Nations, a situation which is particularly worrying and which points not only toward the erosion of international law but to the dangers of moving toward a jungle in international behavior. This makes that much more important the SFRY Presidency's initiative for an urgent Security Council meeting, for securing respect for Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and for a peaceful solution to this dispute between these two parties, if there is any dispute at all.

It is incomprehensible and, in essence, anti-law [antipravno] to try to prove some law on the "freedom of navigation" in disputed waters through the demonstration of power without first seeking justice through the usual channels of institutions of the international community. This kind of practice cannot secure either freedom in the widest sense or the word or navigation in its narrowest sense or bring back the piracy of past centuries or the cannon policy dating to the times of imperialistic conquests, because in today's technological and political conditions this is, in short, the road toward a suicidal total nuclear war.

It is equally absurd and unconvincing to search for the justification for aggression in advance of some alleged terrorist action, particularly after the UN's general agreement about the fight against terrorism. It has long been known where the roots of terrorism are and how to successfully fight against it.

International relations as a whole have for a long time been characterized by the politics of blocs and rivalry, politics from the position of power and domination in the world. An intensive nuclear arming, without readiness for changing the politics of confrontation nor for negotiations from the position of detente and universal interests, has been a particular burdening for international relations in the past few years.

It is in this light that one should look for the sense and aim of "Operation Sidra" and all other similar plans and strategies for undermining and endangering independence and all possible kinds of freedoms and orientations. One should therefore think about "Operation Sidra" as an escalation of the politics from the position of power which is threatening other regions and which, among other things, is consciously avoiding the solution of acute international problems and crises.

This development is proof of the righteousness of the road taken by the nonaligned countries. The tensions in the Mediterranean endorse the topicality of their insisting that the Mediterranean is a strategic boundary between war and peace. Naval fleets and divisions into blocs certainly do not lead toward strengthening peace. Will "Operation Sidra" point the way to avoiding old mistakes and newer vacillations and to a final gathering together of all Mediterranean countries to consider all measures for strengthening their security and peace in the world?

Libyan 'Victory' Seen

LD281840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1744 GMT 28 Mar 86

[By Dejan Lukic]

[Text] Tripoli, March 28 (TANJUG) -- Libya has received the early end to the U.S. Sixth Fleet exercises as its victory. The promise that Libyan missiles will counter any violation of "the red line" in the Gulf of Sidra has been kept. Human and material losses on which the two sides continue to have two completely different versions, are not, in Libya's estimate, of essential importance for the assessment of the final outcome of the armed conflict in the Gulf of Sidra.

The importance of the past dramatic days is, it is stated here, in the first place in that a small army resisted one of the strongest armies in the world. It is added that from now on the U.S. Sixth Fleet has always to count on an armed reaction if U.S. President Ronald Reagan continues, as there is no doubt here that he will, to use force to prove to whom waters below the 32.5 paralel in the Gulf of Sidra belong.

The Libyan public has not yet been officially informed on the end of U.S. military exercises. Radio, television and today's press ignore the Sixth Fleet moving away from the Libyan shores. It is believed that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wants to announce this himself to over 150 journalists in Tripoli at present.

In the meantime, the Libyan office for external relations has issued a statement supportning the Soviet initiative on the withdrawal of all fleets from the Mediterranean. The Libyan statement says that the appeal of Soviet Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev means a condemnation of the U.S. presence in the Mediterranean.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN'S STATEMENT ON WALDHEIM

LD282021 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 28 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- At a news conference with domestic and foreign correspondents, Aleksandr Stanic, official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, gave the following statement in connection with Kurt Waldheim to the TANJUG diplomatic editor:

We attach full attention to the news and information which appeared in the world information media on Kurt Waldheim's war biography, which refers to Yugoslavia. This has, of course, attracted the interest of both the Yugoslav press and public.

The foreign and domestic press published the text of documents which Yugoslavia had submitted to the UN Commission for War Crimes in January 1948, in connection with the above. We do not yet have any fresh information.

We noted that some of the papers have been trying, in this connection, to involve Yugoslavia in the presidential election campaign in Austria. The elections in this friendly neighboring country are a matter concerning Austria and the Austrian people.

Vearnje Novosti Citied

LD261424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1130 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Belgrade, March 26 (TANJUG) -- Kurt Waldheim, former U.N. secretary general and now candidate for Austrian president, is listed as a war criminal in a document on war crimes by the occupiers and their collaborators issued by the Yugoslav State Commission for War Crimes on December 18, 1947. The VECERNJE NOVOSTI daily, which obtained the document from Yugoslav archives, writes that the complete dossier of Wehrmacht Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim is filed in the archives under the number F-25572. Yugoslavia sent the document listing Waldheim as a war criminal to the International War Crimes Commission in London in December 1947.

The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission's document, which VECERNJE NOVOSTI reproduces in facsimile, says that Lt. Kurt Waldheim was in the I-C Department of the German "E" Army headquarters under the command of General Alexander Loehr. It accuses him of "murder, slaughter, shooting of hostages, deliberate demolition and destruction of property, and burning of villages."

The document says that the I.C. Department, in which Waldheim worked from April 1944, played a decisive role in working out and deciding on retaliation measures. Waldheim is said to have been responsible not only for carrying out these measures, but also for issuing his own criminal orders while Army Group "E" was in Yugoslav territory during its retreat from Greece.

These data are substantiated by a testimony made by Waldheim's close assosicate in the I.C. Department Johann Meier, which is enclosed in the file, who said that Waldheim's job was to suggest actions to his superior Lt. Col, Warnsdorf and write reports on measures of retaliation against hostages, prisoners of war and the civilian population.

In a telephone conversation with the Belgrade daily VECERNJE NOVOSTI, Kurt Waldheim said he knew Yugoslavia had at one time accused him of war crimes, but claimed that the Yugoslav list of war criminals had included each and every German officer who took part in World War Two on Yugoslav territory. "Repeat, I want not responsible for a single war crime on your territory," Waldheim said. He went on to say that the charges of the New York based World Jewish Congress (WJC) that his name is registered in the U.N. archives as a war criminal, are "base revenge" on the part of the Congress for the U.N. policy in the Middle East at the time he was secretary-general of the United Nations Organization.

The first suspicions and charges regarding the role of Wehrmacht Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim in the Balkans during the wecond World War appeared a month ago in THE NEW YORK TIMES. CLaims about Kurt Waldheim's Nazi past caused great agitation among the Austrian public, coming as it did precisely at the time of the Austrian presidential election campaign, since Waldheim is the presidential candidate of the Austrian People's Party.

Counter-charges poured in from Waldheim and his party, claiming that this was an attempt by the Austrian Socialist Party to discredit him as presidential candidate, but further details of his biography during the war followe', including today's VECERNJE NOVOSTI article stating that Kurt Waldheim is on the list of Nazi war criminals.

STANIC APPOINTED NEW FOREIGN AFFAIRS SPOKESMAN

AU291526 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Mar 86 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- As of yesterday Aleksandar Stanic is the new spokesman for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. He was introduced yesterday to Yugoslav journalists as well as to foreign journalists accredited to Yugoslavia by Trajko Trajkovski, adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs. Zeljko Jeglic, the previous spokesman, is starting his new duties in Slovenia.

POZDERAC HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER

LD280045 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2320 GMT 27 Mar 86

[Text] Baghdad, March 27 (TANJUG) -- The development of relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Iraqi Ba'th Party, and the situation in the Movement of Non-aligned countries and the movement's role in the solution of international crisis, including the situation created by the Iraq-Iran war, were the main topics of the talks held here today between LCY Presidency member Hamdija Pozderac and Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Tariq 'Aziz.

Hamdija Pozderac heads an LCY delegation on a seven-day visit to Iraq. A two-year programme of cooperation between the LCY and the Iraqi Ba'th party was signed here today. The doucment was signed by Hamdija Pozderac and Tariq 'Aziz.

SLOVENE ASSEMBLY ASSESSES PRESIDENCY'S WORK

LD271926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1258 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 26 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Presidency of the SR of Slovenia tried in the past 2 years to contribute to efforts to resolve fundamental questions regarding the socio-economic development, the expansion of the economic and political systems, and the coordination of basic mutual interests between the republics and provinces in the federation. This was said today at the session of all three chambers of the Slovene Assembly, which met for the last time in this delegate composition to examine a report on the Slovene Presidency's work during the past 2 years and also a report on the assembly's work from 1984 to 1986, about which introductory reports were submitted by France Popit, president of the Slovene Presidency, and Vinko Hafner, president of the Slovene Assembly.

Speaking about the work of the Slovene Presidency France Popit drew special attention to the fact that in the last 2 years, apart from issues of national defense and the protection of the constitutional system and international relations, the presidency also examined, within the scope of its right and duties, many political issues within the jurisdiction of other organs and organizations in the republic. In discussions on the critical analysis of the activity of the political system and on possible changes in the Slovene Constitution it would be very useful to analyze more profoundly the 12-year work of the Slovene Presidency and, within this framework, to assess to what extent the presidency had been realizing its constitionally established function.

Speaking of the Slovene Assembly's work in the last 4-year mandate, Vinko Hafner stressed that, should we judge its work by the amount of adopted and examined documents and the number of sessions, we would conclude that the session's work was voluminous and intensive.

The delegates of all three chambers also examined a report on the implementation of the legislative policy with the aim of changing the practice and improving the legal system in the SFRY on the basis of the experiences and knowledge gained so far. The delegates drew particular attention to the need for an effective legal system and also those norms which would truly be of assistance to the self-managing associated labor, and which would ensure, and not hamper, the activity of economic and market regulations on the unified Yugoslav market.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE DEBATES PARTY ISSUES

LD271123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1608 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Mar (TANJUG) -- At its session today the Kosovo LC Committee adopted the draft documents for the 14th conference of Kosovo LC and the draft of changes and amendments to the provincial LC Statute. Assessing the character of the public debate about these political documents, Ilija Vekic, member of the Presidium of the Kosovo LC Committee, said in the introductory report that the debate proceeded in a working atmosphere and democratic spirit with "an enviable degree of involvement and responsibility demonstrated by LC members, organizations, and organs." The aim was, Vakic stressed, to analyze the situation and the problems in a critical and comprehensive manner and to contribute to efforts to overcome them. However, he noted, in some basic LC organizations the documents were discussed in a rather formal way, being simply read out and adopted without any discussion. Still, the draft documents received unanimous support at all meetings, Vakic said.

Particular interest and controversial discussion was aroused by the nomination of candidates for members of the LC organs in Kosovo, Serbia and in the LCY. Explaining the procedure, Kolj Siroka said in his introductory remarks that the Presidium of the LC Committee had established that in the course of the procedure to nominate the candidates a significant degree of democratization had been achieved and that all the nominations were unanimously approved in municipal LC organizations. In the debate which ensued, several members of the provincial committee voiced their objections to the proposed lists and put forward their own proposals. Imer Pulja, Dzevdet Hamza and Nazmi Mustafa several times asked to speak. They called for the proposed list to be extended. Kolj Siroka drew their attention to the suggestion made by the Serbian LC Central Committee that more younger cadres and workers should be proposed for its membership. Nazmi Mustafa's reaction was that not all the demands by the Serbian LC Central Committee could be met and criteria satisfied, that the proposed list was good, and that the most capable people should be elected to the Serbian LC Central Committee.

However, most attention was attracted by the discussion about the possible candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee. First Kolj Siroka put forward the provincial committee presidium's proposal that the list should be extended by the names of three women. This was followed by Mustafa Pljakic's proposal that Ilijaz Kurtesi should also be included in the list. Insisting that the continuity of the revolution must be maintained, Hajredin Hodza suggested that the list should include Fadilj Hodza, Veli Deva, Ilijaz Kurtesi and Ilija Vakic. Cazim Rugova and Nasmi Mustafa emphasized the fact that the Djakovica LC organization unanimously proposed Fadilj Hodza for the list for the LCY Central Committee.

Imer Pulja noted that the people of Kosovo could not understand why Kurtes Salihu and Ismailj Bajra were not proposed for the top party bodies. There is no justification for the fact that this list includes neither Fadilj Hodza, Veli Deva, Ilija Djukic and some others who, Pulja said, continued to wage the struggle against Albanian nationalism during the most difficult period in the aftermath of 1981 events.

Kolj Siroka, who presided over the session, and after him Bora Drmoncic, explained that the stand valid for the entire country was that no open list should be used for nominations for the LCY Central Committee. Kolj Siroka also added that of those who were already on the list, half are either participants in the revolution or cadres recruited soon after the war.

Kacusa Jasari stressed that she supports the proposal for extending the list and that she is in favor of the older generation of cadres, but that it would be irresponsible to extend the list only by people from that category since it would give the impression that there are no younger cadres in Kosovo. We must create new cadres and I think that statements by some of the comrades are not right, she stressed.

Azem Vlasi also noted that some of the proposals made today clashed with the established criteria, since those proposed belonged to the older generation of cadres. His suggestion was that the proposed list should be adopted but left open to new proposals which, he stressed, must satisfy the required criteria. Vlasi's remark was followed by Fadilj Hodza, who said that if he was an obstacle to the changeover of generations he would be ready to step down as he had done 2 years ago when he and several other members of the previous SFRY Presidency decided to depart. However, he said, I do object to the fact that I am not on the list since, after all, I was nominated by an LC organization as their candidate. At the same time Fadilj Hodza criticized Azem Vlasi for his remark, and Kolj Siroka for not speaking with him before making the list public.

After this discussion, which was polemical at times, in which some other tendencies in connection with cadre policy in Kosovo came to the fore, the provincial committee decided that the list of candidates which the provincial committee presidium had proposed should be expanded with candidates who had previously been noted, as well as with those who were proposed today, and that it should be sent to LC municipal organizations for discussion. The final proposed list will be announced at the next session of the provincial committee. The Kosovo LC Committee also set out a proposal that Azem Vlasi (currently member of the provincial committee presidium) be a candidate for the post of provincial committee president, and that Kolj Siroka, currently provincial committee president, be a candidate for the post of member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium from the Kosovo LC organization. These proposals were adopted unanimously.

KOSOVO COUNCIL BANS SERB, MONTENEGRIN EMIGRATION

LD292057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Summary] Pristina, 29 Mar (TANJUG) -- The Executive Council of the SAP Kosovo today endorsed a draft report on the implementation of measures for halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo between July and December 1985. The council noted that this process was still continuing as was illustrated by the fact that in the second half of last year, 1,933 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality emigrated from Kosovo -- 386 more than in the first half. The report states that the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is due to the hostile activities from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, physical attacks, insults, and desecration of monuments.

BOSNIAN SAWP CRITICIZES SFRY ASSEMBLY DELEGATE

AU251756 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[E.D. report]

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 March -- At its session today, the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference Presidium touched, inter aliea, upon a part of the speech Batric Jovanovic made at the session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber on 13 March, on which occasion he said the following, among other things: "All republican and provincial constitutions make verbal declarations in favor of the equality of peoples and nationalities. In practice, this equality is given in doses. It is actually proportionate to the national structure of the population." Speaking in this context about the realization of the equality of peoples and nationalities, he added the following: "The phenomena of violating the provisions of the SFRY constitutions pertaining to the equality of the languages and alphabets of all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia have been noted. I have spoken twice from this place about the discrimination against the national alphabet of Serbs and Montenegrins in the Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The situation is unfortunately similar here in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and in the SR of Croatia."

Rejecting these arbitrary assertions, the Presidium of the SAWP Republican Conference pointed out that conditions are continuously being created for the "affairmation of the national heritage, for the free expression of national features in accordance with the needs of joint living, for socialist development, and for the strengthening of brotherhood and unity." (The Constitution of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina)

Throughout the whole of the postwar period in Bosnia-Hercegovina, which is a multimember community of equal peoples and nationalities, there have been continuous ideopolitical, scientific-research, and pedagogical-technical activities for the realization and the further development of the literary-linguistic policy which represents an integral part of the LC policy as a whole in the sphere of international relations and in the development of socialist self-management.

The basic principles of the literary-linguistic policy -- among them the principle pertaining to equal rights in the use of the Cyrillic and the Latin alphabets -- are contained in the documents of the LC and the SAWP of Bosnia-Hercegovina which were approved by the Assembly of the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, as well as by a number of other organs in the republic. In attempts to fully implement these principle, many great achievements have been made in the fields of education and upbringing, in publishing activities (where the choice of alphabet is left to the author), in the media, in various journals, in the publication of public notes, and in similar things.

Because of all this, the Presidium regards the comments made by delegate Batric Jovanovic at the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber session as unfounded and damaging to the realization of the policy of equality of peoples and natinalities in the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina, and in the SFRY as a whole.

MACEDONIAN SAWP NOMINATES FEDERAL CANDIDATES

AU261712 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Skopje, 20 Mar -- The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Macedonian Socialist Alliance of Working People nominated candidates for members of the Federal Executive Council from Macedonia. They are: Dr Dragi Danev, professor at the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Skopje; Dr Aleksandar Donev, member of the Presidium of the Macedonian Trade Union Council; Dr Janko Obocki, director of the city hospital in Skopje; and Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council. Candidates for the delegates of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Republic's Assembly were also decided upon. The list contained more candidates then there are posts for which they are to be elected.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES IRREDENTISM

AU212043 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Skopje, 18 Mar -- The Macedonian Assembly Commission for Relations Among Nationalities concluded at its session today that the organs of prosecution and uncovering and the organs of the Judiciary operate promptly and effectively against all kinds of hostile activities, particularly against the political crimes of both internal and external enemies. Considering the number of those tried and sentenced for offenses and political crimes last year, it is obvious that the cases and activities connected with counterrevolutionary ideas and the dark aims of great Albanian nationalism and irredentism are the most demonstrable. Judging from the cases of those discovered and sentenced for criminal offenses of this type of political crime, one can see the direct link between the great Albanian irredentists in the country and an anti-Yugoslav policy, the secret service of neighboring Albania, extreme Albanian emigrants in other countries, and the most reactionary right and its information propaganda in various foreign countries. Blind hatred against the great achievements of the equal peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia is common to all of them. It was stated in the discussion that agitators and instigators of great Albanian irredentism, faced with the activities of organized socialist forces as well as with the more pronounced opposition of a great part of the progressive forces of Albanian nationality themselves, are changing their methods of anti-Yugoslav activities and are trying to adapt to the new situation in order to use our economic difficulties more subtly by concurrently retreating and using illegal forms of counterrevolutionary activities.

MONTENEGRIN SAWP NOMINATES REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES

AU261906 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 86 p 3

[S.V. report on the session of the Montenegrin SAWP Republican Conference Presidium]

[Excerpt] Titograd, 20 Mar -- After consulations that had been held in all 20 Montenengrin communes and at the republican level and which dealt with the previous initial proposal of the SAWP Republican Conference Presidium about possible candidates for members of the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, the Presidium established the final preliminary list for the session of the Republican Candidacy conference. Six members will be elected to the Presidency of the SR of Montenegro, and the proposed list contains two more candidates.

The candidates are: Radivoje Brajovic, Momcilo Vucinic, Muharem Dizdarevic, Dr Bozina Ivanovic, Scepo Lazovic, Blazo Orlandic, Olga Perovic, and Milutin Tanjevic. The Presidium also made the preliminary proposal that Nenad Bucin, member of the Federal Conference Presidium, be candidate for president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.